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What to Plant
AND
How to Plant It

1898



Pomona... **Nurseries**

THE **GRIFFING**
BROTHERS
COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)


MACCLENNY

BAKER COUNTY

FLORIDA

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 The growth of our business for the past ten years says more for the quality of our stock and our method of dealing with customers than we could say in four Catalogues the size of this one.

To our many Friends and Patrons, both Past and Future

Greeting: Nothing gives us more pleasure than to come before our many friends and patrons in this, our 1898 Catalogue, or **What to Plant and How to Plant It**, and thank them for their liberal patronage during the past decade, to which alone our success is due.

In 1888, just ten years, ago, the Pomona Nurseries were founded, and the little illustration in the lower left-hand corner of this page shows our first step in the handling of trees. The high quality of our stock and our liberal method of dealing with customers has won their confidence; and the steady increase in our business is well illustrated by the greatly increased facilities for handling and shipping our trees, which we have been compelled to make from year to year, until we have now reached our fourth step in this line. Our present packing grounds are well equipped with all modern conveniences for shipping and caring for trees in the best possible manner.

This season we will have in packing houses and shade arbors over twelve thousand square feet of



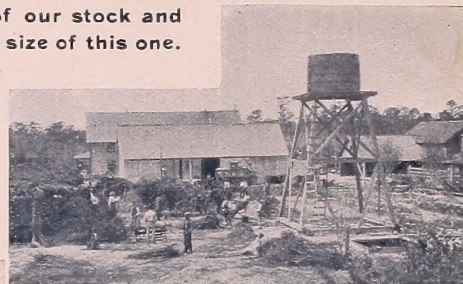
Our Packing House in 1888



Our Packing House in 1890



Our Packing House in 1893



Our Present Packing Grounds

space protected from sun and wind, and a complete irrigation system on ten acres of ground adjoining packing houses. The packing grounds are under the supervision of one of the members of the firm, who is ably assisted by experienced labor, and our customers may feel sure their orders will be filled in the best possible manner and trees arrive in good condition.

Our unparalled success during the past season was a pleasant surprise to us. Having sold and shipped from our Nurseries **over half a million** trees, we necessarily made many new customers, and did a greatly increased business with old ones. Our sales in Florida and the entire South were over 100 per cent larger than in any previous year, and we successfully sold eight car-loads of stock in the North and East. The many large orders we now have booked for the coming

season from customers who saw our stock last season for the first time, together with the ever-increasing patronage of old customers, is striking evidence that many have found where to get the **most desirable stock for the least money**. We are now in a position to offer a more complete assortment than ever before, having, we believe, one of the most complete lists to select from ever offered for both commercial orchards and home use. The season has been very favorable, and our blocks were never in so thrifty and fine a condition as now. Being entirely out of the Yellows and Rosette sections, and our place free from all injurious insects and diseases, planters may feel sure of getting stock that will be a credit to their orchards.

Soliciting your patronage, we are,

Respectfully yours,

POMONA NURSERIES, Oct. 1, 1897.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY, Macclenny, Florida.

POMONA NURSERIES, 1898

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY
PROPRIETORS

MACCLENNY, BAKER COUNTY, FLORIDA



HEREWITH submit some questions that have been asked, or might be asked, with answers, thinking it a good way to let people become better acquainted with us and our facilities for business.

QUESTION. What advantages has your section over other parts of Florida and the Lower South for the Nursery business?

ANSWER. The advantages of our section are numerous. Being located on the high, rolling pine lands along the south prong of the St. Mary's River, where the largest pine timber ever produced has been cut, we have a dark, sandy loam, with a clay subsoil from 1 to 3 feet under the surface. This is

pine land the quality of which we have never seen equaled in the Lower South. We have natural drainage, and suffer very little from drouth. Our location is about on the dividing line between where varieties of fruit that are planted in Georgia and the more northern and western states and strictly Florida varieties succeed well, we usually having good crops of both, and the nursery stock raised here is equally well adapted to both.



In 1887 less than 10 acres in Nursery.

Some people might think this a rather slow method of cultivating. So it is, but it was the best we had at that time, and the trees we grew were just as good as those we grow now.

Q. How do you manage and work your labor?

A. Labor is always one of the greatest problems any enterprise has to contend with, and were any one or two of us alone, we believe it would be too great a problem here. For the greater portion of our work, colored labor is the only available class, and only the best and most competent are used, and they are worked under a perfect system, in gangs of from half a dozen to two dozen, always under the eye of an experienced white man, commanding their respect and having perfect control over them, when they make good labor.

There are five of the Griffing Brothers (the youngest being nearly twenty-one years of age), and four out of the five can nearly always be found with a gang of hands, personally overseeing every part of the work. All budding, grafting, or other propagation and packing is done by nurserymen of many years' experience.



In 1897 over 150 acres of trees in one field.

This is not so slow. But in the growth of our business we have not forgotten to look after the quality of our trees. Those trees we grow now are just as good but no better than the ones we grew when we used the one-ox plow-and-cart outfit.

Q. What are your strongest points of advantage over other nurseries?

A. We have many strong points of advantage. Among the best are our long growing seasons, fertile soils, natural drainage, no irrigation required, cheap labor, a location which enables us to grow trees perfectly adapted to all sections of the country, and above all, a **thorough knowledge of our business!**

Q. Do you raise fruit for market?

A. We do, and are now the largest growers and shippers of fruit from this part of the state. Our Peach, Plum, Pear and Persimmon orchards are the **pride of the community**, and whenever a prospective settler comes near here he is always brought to our place and driven through our orchards, to show him what can be done. Our orchards are handsome and also **profitable**. From one 15-acre Peach orchard two years old, we netted \$1,250 in 1896.

Q. Do you have special test orchards?

A. We do, and whenever any new variety of fruit is advertised we buy it and it is added to our test orchards, and we also give much time and attention to the crossing of some of the best and choicest fruits, hoping by this method to obtain new and valuable varieties. We now have nearly **twenty acres** devoted to such purposes, and the **public** is getting the benefit of our experience.

Q. Do you raise any farm crops?

A. Our farming is limited to the raising of hay and grain for our own stock. We usually grow sufficient feed for our own use, planting in the fall a crop of oats, and about 50 acres of corn every spring. **Good hay** is raised in our oldest orchards and on land oats has been taken from. By having good machinery for this work, we raise plenty of feed to keep ten head of horses or mules and five milch cows on dry feed all the year round.

Q. What are your shipping facilities?

A. Being on the main line of the F., C. and P. R. R., only 28 miles from Jacksonville, where we get water transportation to eastern points and connections with all the great **trunk lines** of the South, we are in

touch with all shipping points. We have double daily mail, express and freight service, and have telephone connection with Western Union telegraph office.

Q. How can you afford to pay freight?

A. Many people have a **dread of freight charges**, and especially so if a hundred miles or more from the nursery, and will often buy of local dealers or canvassers, and **pay extravagant prices**, rather than order from a reliable nursery that propagates its own trees, because it is a distance from them. **Our plan puts a nursery at your own door**, and at as low prices as good trees are ever sold for.

Q. Why do you make a new application of rates?

A. Small planters will often order a large lot of trees, a few of a variety, and do not like to pay single and ten rates in order to enable them to get a good selection. So we have made a new system, giving the purchaser a chance to **make up a large order and get a good variety at 100 or 1,000 rates**.

Q. Why is your stock always so bright, clean and free from disease?

A. We are in a comparatively new section of country, where injurious insects and diseases are almost **entirely unknown**. Thus we have none of the pests that **infest old fruit-growing sections!** Our growing season is so long that we can make equally as good and large stock in **one year** as most northern nurseries can in **two or three years**, consequently our stock is always **bright and clean looking**.

Q. How do you grade stock?

A. Our grading is done in the most careful manner, every tree being accurately measured before being packed, and none but **good, stocky, thrifty, well-proportioned trees** ever being used.

Q. How do you pack your trees?

A. Our trees are packed in good boxes or bales, according to the size of order or distance of shipment, **fresh sphagnum moss** being littered among and around the roots, and clean, dry straw placed around and between the tops, to prevent chafing.

Q. How far can you ship trees?

A. A question we cannot answer accurately. We have never sent stock to a customer (no matter how far) but that word came back to us that the stock arrived in good condition. We have sent out a shipment which had been packed 40 days and yet was received at destination in first-class condition.

Q. Why do you not issue a large, showy Catalogue?

A. Those who get out expensive Catalogues always charge enough more for their stock to make up for the extra cost of Catalogue. We prefer to give the best possible stock at the lowest possible price, investing our customers' money in the extra quality of the trees we send them, rather than in lengthy and flashy Catalogues.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE SENDING YOUR ORDER

Packing is done in a most thorough manner, in good boxes or bales, for which no charge is made.

Guarantee. Everything shipped out by us is guaranteed to be strictly healthy, carefully graded, well rooted, true to label, and properly packed, and we hold ourselves liable under this guarantee to refund original price received or replace stock in case of default, but no more. All claims for damages or deficiencies must be made inside of five days from receipt of stock.

No Risk to Buyer

Substitution. When out of varieties or sizes ordered we substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, always giving the purchaser the benefit of our best judgment in so doing. In all cases we will cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Application of Rates. Where 500 or more trees are ordered at

one time; we allow the purchaser to select as few as 100 of a variety at 1,000 rates; where 50 or more are ordered, we allow as few as 10 of a variety at 100 rates. Five trees of one variety go at 10 rates.

Select Fruit for Entire Season

Freight Prepaid. On all orders amounting to over \$5, and which are accompanied by the full amount of the order in cash, we will prepay the freight to all shipping points in Florida and Georgia, and to the following distributing points in other states: Philadelphia, Pa.; Greensboro and Wilmington, N. C.; Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; New Orleans, La., and Houston, Texas, from which places the purchaser will pay the freight to destination. In no case will we prepay freight on orders for less amounts, or where they are not accompanied by cash in full.

A Nursery at your Door

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY
MACCLENNY, BAKER COUNTY, FLORIDA

Descriptive List of Fruits

OR, WHAT TO PLANT FOR PROFIT

ONLY THE BEST and most profitable varieties are described at length in this Catalogue, because to give lengthy descriptions of others would not improve it. The best are none too good for our own and our customers' fields and orchards. However, we list and briefly describe others that we carry in stock.

Large Catalogues, fancy colored plates, long and tedious discussions on scientific horticulture, and lengthy descriptions of every known variety, are not what the tree planters want in these days, but they do want good trees of tested and tried varieties, that can be depended upon to give plenty of fruit at the right season. All these points are found in The Griffing Brothers Company's trees.



Oviedo Peach Orchard and Crab Grass Meadow.

The above orchard was planted early in the year of 1894 with medium sized 1-year-old trees. Nursery stock was raised between the orchard rows in 1894 and 1895. The above photo was taken in September, 1896, or about 10 weeks after a large crop of fruit had been taken from the trees. There are 15 acres in the orchard, and in 1895, 18 months from planting, over \$500 was realized from fruit shipped. In 1896 \$1,250 was received for the fruit, above all expenses. The cost of the orchard, outside of the land and clearing, has not been \$500. Two crops of trees have been raised between the rows (the same could be done with vegetables or cotton), besides the heavy crop of hay, which appears in the above photograph.

ANY ONE CAN DO AS WELL, OR BETTER

PEACHES

If our natural or other advantages place us in a position to more successfully grow any one kind of tree than all others, either in nursery or orchard, that tree is the Peach. No section of the United States could be better adapted to the Peach than ours.

Scattered about in cotton fields are old native trees where they sprung up from a chance seed dropped by some plow-boy or some one else enjoying a delicious Peach in years gone by. These native trees are very prolific, and thousands of bushels of fruit fall to the ground yearly, and after the Peach has rotted away, the pits are gathered up and sold to nurserymen at remunerative prices.

Our stock is all grown from such seed here in the very section where they are gathered, and our trees are the most thrifty and vigorous that it is possible to find.

Peaches are grown more or less the world over, but among the great number of classes or types known, each group has

some section to which it is naturally adapted, and while it will make a luxuriant growth, will never fruit profitably in any other. We can successfully grow any variety known up to a bearing age, when they must be transplanted in their natural sections to bear well.

Among the most successful classes or types planted in the United States are the **Peen-to**, a type suited only to Florida and extreme southern points of Texas and other Gulf states. **Honey**, a type adapted to a section from about Central Peninsular Florida north to about Central Georgia and corresponding latitudes west to the Rio Grande River, in Texas. **Spanish**, the native Peach of all the extreme Lower South. **Chinese Cling**, a type to which varieties such as Elberta, Thurber, General Lee, etc., belong, which adapt themselves to an area extending from Northern Florida and corresponding latitudes as far north as Peaches are successfully raised, but are most extensively planted in Georgia. **Persian**, a class to which all common varieties of the North belong. Some few will succeed fairly well as far South as the extreme northern part of Florida, but they are more at home and mostly planted in the older Peach-growing sections of the North. Besides these, we have two late introductions, the **Japan Blood** and **Red Ceylon**, from Japan and the Isle of Ceylon respectively, which we will class as **Oriental Bloods**. The former, we believe, will adapt itself to any section where the Chinese Cling or Spanish types will succeed, but the latter will not succeed further North than the Peen-to type.

We believe that it would be of little interest to the average planter, who wishes trees that will bear fruit, to know what class or type his trees belong to, so we will not bore him with two or three pages containing the history and classification in races or types of all the Peaches we have, but will list them in such a way that he can select varieties adapted to his section. For the benefit of those that may wish to know to what class their trees belong, we list them with abbreviations following the names and descriptions, which will show to which class they belong.

If the planter will be governed by our classification, he can scarcely make a mistake in his selection of varieties. We have traveled and made Peach culture a study from extreme South Florida to the Great Lakes, and from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, and feel confident that no one is better posted as to their adaptability than we are. The following classification gives the results of our observations, and can be relied on.

The abbreviations indicating class or type of each variety following name are explained in the following key: (P.-to.) Peen-to, (Hon.) Honey, (Sp.) Spanish, (C. C.) Chinese Cling, (Per.) Persian, (O. B.) Oriental Bloods.

PRICE of Peach Trees, Standard Varieties

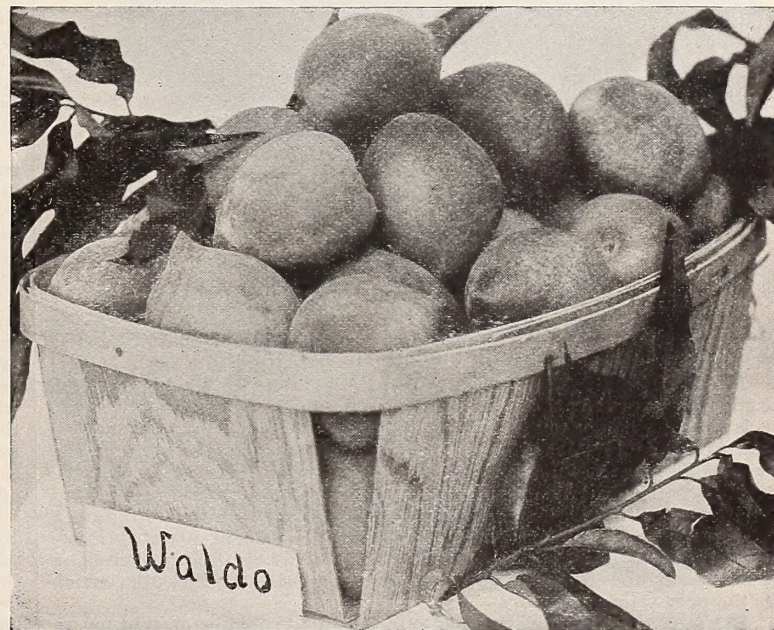
	Each	10	100	1,000
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$6 00	\$45 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	12	1 10	7 00	55 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 5 feet	15	1 30	9 00	70 00
1 year, large size, 5 to 6 feet	20	1 50	11 00	80 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	25	2 00	14 00	100 00

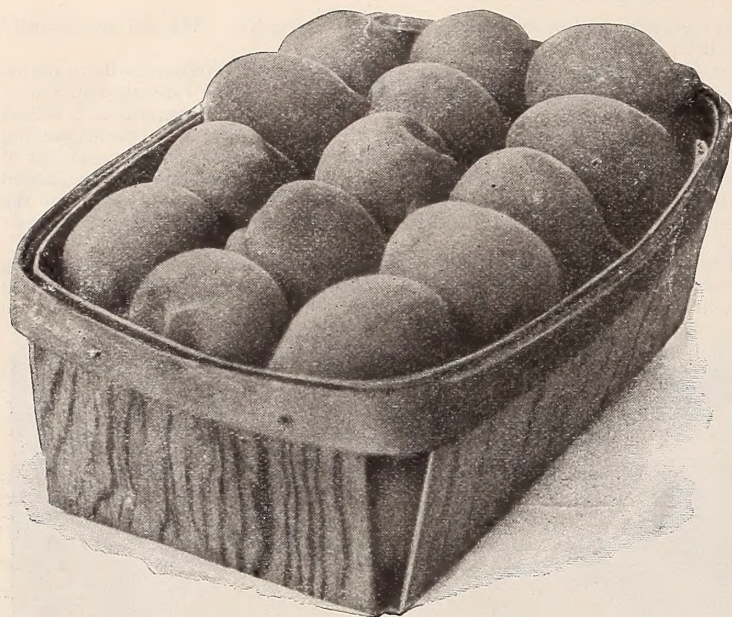
Price of Special Variety

Mascotte. 3 feet up, 50 cts. each, \$4 50 per 10, \$40 per 100.

Peaches Best Adapted to North Florida and Corresponding Latitudes

WALDO. (P.-to.) Most profitable and best very early Peach in our orchards, and equally well adapted to South Florida. Tree a vigorous grower and late bloomer, being one of the latest to bloom of the Peen-to family; very prolific. Fruit of medium size, roundish oblong; color bright yellowish red, washed with carmine on side next to sun; flesh



*Mascotte.*

nearly white, red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and fine; quality excellent; one of the best; freestone. Ripens about June 1.

MASCOTTE. (P.-to and Sp.) A seedling of **Waldo**, retaining the good points of the parent Peach and possessing many superior qualities.

It was the choice out of a large number of seedlings raised from seed saved from **Waldo** Peaches, and from the general characteristics of the trees and fruit, we suppose it to be crossed with some larger Peach of the Spanish type. In the same lot of seedlings were several that reproduced the parent tree, **Waldo**, but the larger percentage of them varied from it, a few being entirely worthless, while others were of excellent quality. However, they being no better than many other varieties already offered by ourselves and other nurserymen, we discarded all save the **Mascotte**, which was the peer among them.

The size and shape of the **Mascotte** is all that could be desired for an early market Peach or for home use, specimens frequently measuring 9½

inches in circumference, and 30 Peaches often filling a 4-quart basket used in the standard 6-basket carriers. The shape of the **Mascotte** is perfect, being nearly round, with a small point.

Color and Flavor. In general appearance it is one of the most attractive Peaches ever offered; color a rich, creamy yellow, washed or flecked with carmine, shading almost to a purple on the side most exposed to the sun, and is nearly devoid of any green coloring, which is so much disliked in market Peaches. Flesh is creamy white, shading to red near the pit. It would be termed a sweet Peach, but has a rich, vinous flavor blended with it, unexcelled by any other we have ever tasted. The firm yet juicy, rich and melting meat of the **Mascotte** literally melts in one's mouth while eating it.

Season of Ripening. It is the first large free-stone Peach that can be placed on the market, ripening only a few days later than the **Waldo**, and before the **Waldo** is one half gone they are ready for gathering, and being nearly twice as large, would make by far the most desirable Peach for both market and home use. Ripening at the time it does, it fills a gap in the market between the time the first Georgia Peaches, such as **Alexander**, **Amsden** and that class of Peaches ripen, and the time of ripening of the famous **Elberta**, **Oviedo** and other varieties of later freestones, thus giving almost an entirely clear market for both North and South.

The range of adaptability is over the entire Gulf Coast country. By reason of its descending from the **Peen-to** family, its adaptability is assured as far South on the peninsula of Florida or in Southern Texas as Peaches can be grown, and its success here with us, and being a late bloomer, assures its success as far North as the northern portion of Georgia and corresponding latitudes. Being adapted peculiarly to such a large area of the South, and most especially so for Florida and Texas planting, it will, as soon as once thoroughly introduced, be more largely planted than any other Peach offered to the public.

The Mascotte Under Test. While we have been fully aware of the great value of this Peach since it first fruited in our grounds in the year 1894, yet



The results from planting **Griffing's** trees. Any one can raise fine fruit if **Griffing's** trees are planted and their instructions followed.



we would not offer it for sale until we had fully demonstrated to our own entire satisfaction that it was worthy of the recommendation we would want to give it if we offered it to the public as our own introduction, for many new fruits have heretofore been highly advertised by other nurserymen that did not come up to what was claimed for them, and the people who secured and planted same were sadly disappointed. This caused us to be doubly sure that the Mascotte was entitled to the first place in our already valuable list of Peaches adapted for planting in Florida, Texas and the Gulf Coast country, before we offered it for sale. With these facts before us we did not deem it advisable to offer it before having seen at least three or four crops of fruit. We have decided to offer it to the public this season, and those who plant the Mascotte will find it a Peach late to bloom, early to ripen, large sized, admirably shaped, handsomely colored, excellent quality, perfect freestone, and a good shipper.

The Mascotte has been thoroughly tested, having produced four full crops of choice fruit, and has never missed a crop since the original tree commenced bearing at 2 years of age.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) Size medium to large, measuring 2 by 2½ inches in diameter; resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy and of excellent flavor; perfect freestone. Ripens June 15 to July 1.

OVIDO. (Hon.) What the Elberta is to Georgia the Oviedo is to Florida and all the Gulf Coast country. On the market at the same time, it is more than a match for the famous Elberta. (See letters from commission men, on inside back cover.) **It is absolutely free from rot, and will not split or crack.** This we cannot say of any others of the Honey seedlings ripening as late as it does and during the rainy season. Size large to very large, often measuring 9 inches or more in circumference; pit very small; quality best, having a rich, vinous flavor that suits the taste equally as well as any northern Peach; flesh light, streaked with red, and very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit, and on both sides; freestone. Blooms with native Peaches; is a sure and abundant bearer. Ripe early in July, at a season when Peaches are most wanted in market, it being just after the early ones are gone and before the native crop comes in.

Mr. T. K. Godby, of Waldo, Florida, who has originated several of the best Peaches now in cultivation in this state, says of it: "I consider this the finest Peach in the state."



JEWEL. Fruit almost identical with the Waldo, but ripens about ten days earlier. Very favorable reports have been received of this Peach during the past season, and there is no doubt but that it is at least ten days earlier and in all respects equally as good a Peach as the Waldo. The growth of tree is more open and shows fewer fruit buds. This, however, might be considered a good thing, as the Waldo has a tendency to overbear. We can recommend this variety wherever either the Waldo, Bidwell's Early or Peen-to can be raised, for after seeing its behavior the past season we have no fears of its being a shy bearer. Mr. T. K. Godby, who introduced it and also the Waldo, says of it: "It is a Peach as good as the Waldo, as vigorous

excellent flavor and good tone; perfect freestone; quality best. Ripens June 25 to July 5.

Stanley. (Hon.) Originated with us in our experimental grounds. Shape roundish oblong; size medium; clingstone; sweet and of excellent quality; a heavy bearer and good shipper. Matures 10 days later than the Honey. Mr. G. Onderdonk, of Texas, says that this is the best Peach he has from Florida. Thousands of Peach trees are sent from Florida to Texas every season, and we are glad to have sent the best variety. No one can make a mistake by planting this variety for market. **At one picking we gathered over four bushels** of marketable fruit from the original tree, which netted us in market about \$3.50 per bushel.

Pallas. (Hon.) Fruit of good size; shape nearly round; color deep red, dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma, resembling the Grosse Mignonne in flavor; freestone; quality excellent. Matures July 1 to 15.

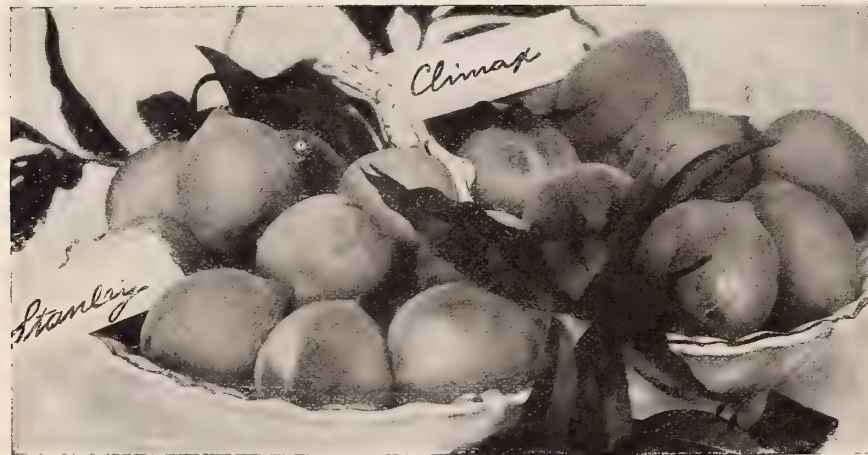
Angel. (P.to.) Origin near Waldo, Florida. Large, round; flesh white, melting, rich, juicy, subacid flavor; freestone. Is entirely devoid of the noyau flavor of its parent. Trees bloom fully one month later than the Peen-to. Ripe June 20 to July 5.

Japan Blood. (O. B.) A blood freestone, of good size and appearance and excellent quality. **Ripens earlier than Alexander.** A stocky tree of comparatively recent introduction. Trees in our experimental grounds have fruited well for the past four years, and we expect to plant largely of this variety for commercial purposes in the near future. It is reported to have fruited well in localities of West Florida and in Southern Louisiana, and great hopes are everywhere entertained of it as a valuable market Peach.

Estella. (Sp.) **New.** Introduced by L. W. Plank, of DeFuniak Springs, Florida. A very large, yellow, freestone Peach, ripe from middle to last of August. A valuable Peach for its season. Fruited with us in 1896, and at a season when Peaches were very scarce. Every one should have at least a half-dozen trees of it for home use and canning. Is as good a Peach as the famous Late Crawford of the North.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Resembles Crawford's Early; very prolific; fruit very large; color yellow, tinged with red; rich, juicy; freestone. Matures in July.

Onderdonk. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet; free. Originated in Texas by G. Onderdonk, and possesses a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness. Matures late in July.



as the Waldo, as late blooming as the Waldo, and ripening its fruit two weeks ahead of the Waldo." This season's experience and the reports from various sections fully sustain Mr. Godby's recommendation. Where Waldo is planted, Jewel should be planted also. (See cut, page 7.)

Climax, or Hornes' Hybrid. (Hon.) Tree of vigorous growth and very prolific; size medium, slightly oblong, with recurved point; slight suture, somewhat swollen on one side; color pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, juicy, sweet and sprightly, with more acid than found in the Honey; freestone. Ripens about July 1.

Imperial. (Hon.) In shape roundish oblong; in size very large; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet and juicy; of

Texas. (Sp.) Fruit medium to large; color greenish yellow, shaded to red; good; freestone. Ripens late in July.

La Reine. (Sp.) Very strong grower; fruit large and of good quality, highly colored; clingstone. Ripens July 20 to 25.

Powers' September. (Sp.) Native seedling; good grower, and a Peach of late habit; quality good; freestone; a nice, valuable Peach for home use. Matures in September.

Gibbon's October. (Sp.) Native seedling of strong growth. Fruit large, of good quality and color; freestone. Matures September 25 to October 10.

OTHER PEACHES

adapted to this section, and which we carry in stock, are:

Early Cream. (Hon.) Medium; white-fleshed; freestone. Ripe July 1.

Honey. (Hon.) Small; white flesh; freestone; sweet. Ripe June 5.

Ferdinand. (Hon.) Size medium, roundish oblong; flesh white; clingstone. Ripe June 25.

Sangmel. (Hon.) A blood clingstone. Ripe July 1.

Colon. (Hon.) A blood freestone. Ripe July 1.

Triana. (Hon.) Size large, white flesh; oblong; a good freestone. Ripe June 25.

Taber. (Hon.) Large, oblong; flesh white, streaked with red; clingstone. Ripe July 15.

Victoria. (Sp.) Very large, round; skin and flesh yellow; freestone. Ripe August 25.

Sunset. (Sp.) Large, oblong; clingstone. Ripe August 1.

Mamie Ross. (C. C.) Large; flesh white, juicy and good; cling. Ripe June 15.

Lulu. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow; free. Ripe August 10.

La Magnifique. (Sp.) Large and prolific; cling. Ripe August 5.

Elma. (Sp.) Size medium; color yellowish white; highly flavored; cling. Ripe July 25.

Edith. (Sp.) Large; round as a ball; flesh white; cling. Ripe July 25.

Countess. (Sp.) Large; roundish oblong; flesh white, rich and juicy; free. Ripe July 15.

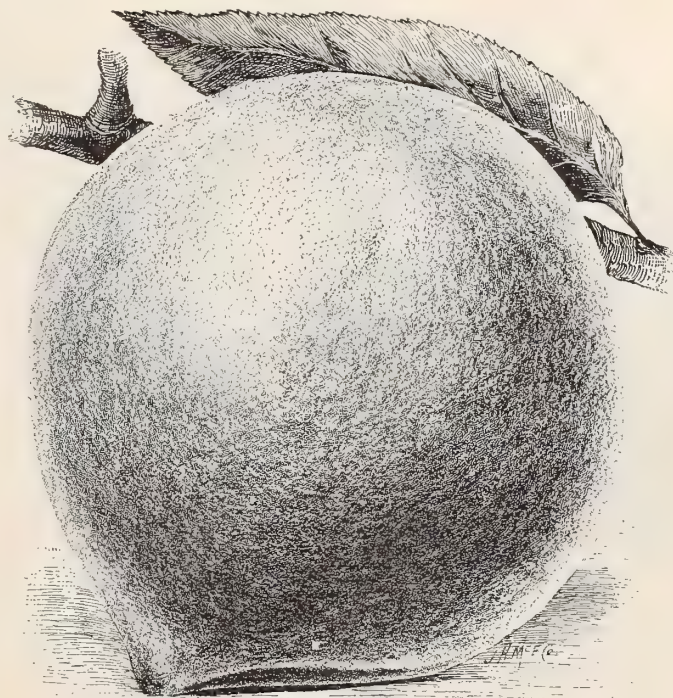
Columbia. (Sp.) Very large; flesh yellow, buttery and very rich; free. Ripe July 20.

Carpenter's Cling. (Sp.) From Texas. Large; white, juicy and good. Ripe July 15.

Cabler's Indian. (Sp.) From Texas. Purple flesh; Indian type; cling. Ripe July 20.

Reeves' Mammoth. (Sp.) Large; flesh white; free. Ripe July 10.

Sanders' Cling. (Sp.) From Texas. Large; yellow. Ripe Aug. 1.

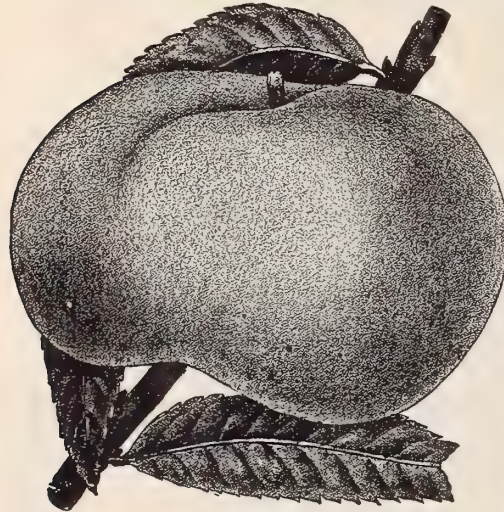


Bidwell's Early.

Peaches Best Adapted to Middle and South Florida and the Extreme Southern points of Texas

BIDWELL'S EARLY. (P.-to.) To the credit of this Peach more than any other is due the great success of Peach-growing in South Florida. It is the first ordinary-shaped Peach on the market. In the extreme lower part of the state it matures in April. The owner of the great St. Cloud orchard told us while at our place, in the spring of 1896, that he was usually through shipping his Bidwell's Early by June 1, and that one acre of these Peaches at St. Cloud paid him better than ten on his fruit farms in

Maryland and Delaware. Another grower, from Narcoossee, writes: "I am so satisfied with the prospects myself that I have just decided to go thoroughly into the business. It is, in my estimation, one of the very few paying crops in Florida." Bidwell's Early is the standard-bearer in all commercial orchards of South Florida. Size medium; shape nearly round, with short recurved point; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; cling. Commences to ripen with Peen-to, but continues longer. Uncertain in North Florida, on account of early blooming, and consequent liability to be frost-bitten.

*Peen-to.*

Peen-to. (P.-to.) This old standard is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation by us. Generally

blooms in January and ripens its fruit in April and May, and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it one of the most valuable market varieties.

Bidwell's Late. (P.-to.) An upright, vigorous grower, and nearly frost-proof. This variety has been known to set and ripen a good crop of fruit when nearly all of the other varieties that were in bloom at that time were killed by frost. Size large, specimens measuring 8 and 8½ inches in circumference each way; color rich waxy yellow; flesh yellowish white, rich, juicy, melting, and of splendid quality; very prolific bearer; cling. Matures from June 20 to July 10. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed, specimens having been kept sound and in good condition for over a week.

Super. (P.-to.) **New.** Originated at Lake Helen, Fla., and is said to be a decided success in South Florida. Claimed to be an improvement over Bidwell's Early, and should be tested in every locality.

Red Ceylon. (O. B.) Originated in Florida from seed obtained in

Ceylon. Tree a strong grower and heavy annual bearer. Fruit of good size; skin a dull green color; flesh blood red; freestone. A very promising variety for the extreme South. Ripens in May.

Mascotte, Jewel, Waldo, Angel, Oviedo, Stanley and Florida Gem. Good descriptions will be found of these varieties with the descriptions of Peaches adapted to North Florida. All of these Peaches are equally as well adapted to South Florida as to the northern part of the state.

Other Peaches especially adapted to South Florida, and which we carry in stock are: **Yum Yum, Maggie and Florida Own.** All are very similar to Bidwell's Early. The originators have claimed special points of advantage for each. We consider them as good as Bidwell's Early. Others which succeed in South Florida, which are described with varieties for North Florida, are: **Early Cream, Florida Crawford, La Reine, Gibbon's October.**

A Frost-proof and Hardy Peach of Peen-to type is
BIDWELL'S LATE

BIDWELL'S LATE.
A grand summer Peach for South Florida.

*Bidwell's Late.*

Peaches Best Adapted to some Portions of North Florida, all of Georgia and other States in Corresponding Latitudes, and to the North as far as Peaches are a Success

Elberta. (C. C.) This Peach is now planted in large quantities throughout the entire country. There has never been enough trees to supply the demand. The fruit is large; freestone; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine quality. To give an idea of its popularity, the large growers of Peaches, in planting an orchard, plant more Elberta than all other varieties combined. Season medium.

Sneed. (C. C.) The earliest Peach known; ripens in Georgia the middle of May. Medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens even to the pit; is of fine quality, and not subject to rot, as are so many others of the early varieties. Is becoming very popular.

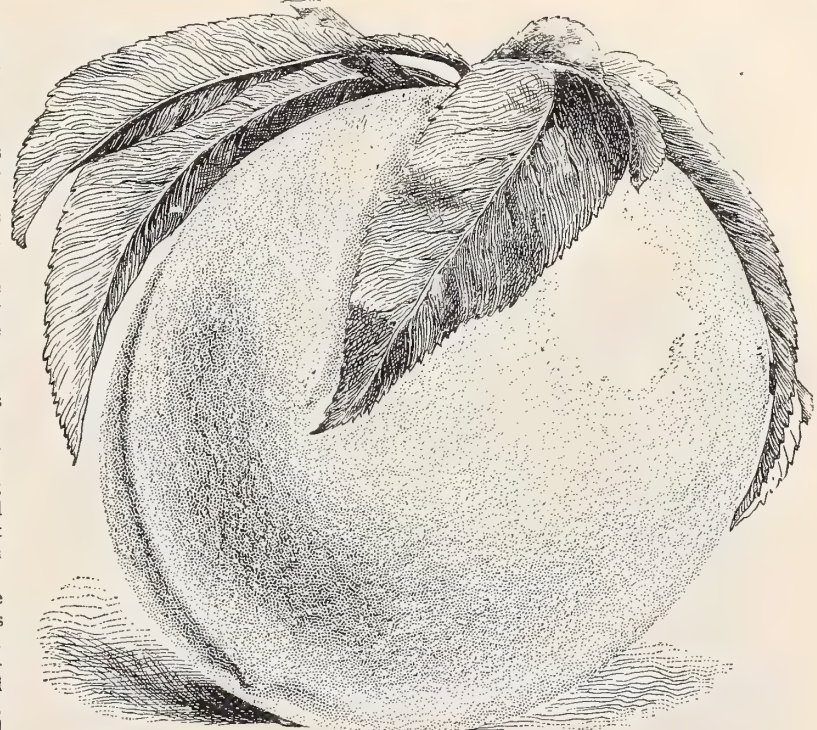
Triumph. (Per.) New. The earliest yellow Peach known. Ripens with the Alexander, just after Sneed. Tree vigorous, hardy and healthy; very productive of medium to large, round Peaches. Skin yellow, with rich red blush all over the sunny side; flesh yellow; ripens up all at once, evenly clear to the pit; freestone and a good keeper. The most popular new Peach on the market this season.



Triumph.

Crosby. (Per.) Tree medium grower, always inclined to overbear. Fruit round; rich golden yellow, splashed with red; flesh yellow, delicious, sweet and rich; highly flavored; freestone.

Connecticut. (Per.) New. A hardy New England seedling, that originated there some 10 years ago. Tree vigorous, hardy, with frost-proof fruit buds of Crosby type. Fruit large, round, deep yellow, with red cheek;



Sneed.

rich, sweet and high flavored; freestone. Ripens before Early Crawford.

Champion. (Per.) New. A vigorous, hardy early variety, not fully tested in Georgia, but claimed to be the largest of the earliest. Round; white, with slight blush; freestone. Ripens just after Mountain Rose. Mr. Platt, State Pomologist of Connecticut, considers it of great value. Certainly so large and so fine a Peach, just after Mountain Rose, should be of great value. It is also considered a very reliable bearer.

Mountain Rose. (Per.) Fruit large, round; white, covered with deep, rich red on sunny side, mellowing to light red; rich, sweet and melting; one of the best; freestone. Ripe June 15.

Alexander. (Per.) Above medium, globular; color greenish white; nearly covered with deep, rich red, turning almost to a purple when exposed to the sun; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality; usually adheres to the stone. Ripe May 20 to 30. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young. This is one of the best known and most profitable market sorts in the country, and is being largely planted all over the South, where it does well.

Greensboro. (Per.) New. Mr. J. Van Lindley, of North Carolina,

says of this Peach: "While I was shipping Alexander, not one-third of which were ripe, I visited the original Greensboro tree. It certainly was a great surprise; the tree was loaded with fruit, colored beautifully with crimson with yellowish cast; they were uniformly large, averaging more than double the size of Alexanders. I was told that they had been ripening more than a week, and about every Peach on the tree was then ripe enough to ship, most of them getting soft."

A Peach as large as common July Peaches, and beautifully colored; a freestone, ripening with Alexander: It

was there before me in all its beauty, the greatest surprise I ever had; I could hardly realize it, seeing such a Peach at that season. The flesh was white, very juicy, and of excellent quality. I know of no Peach that will beat it."

Crawford's Early. (Per.) This beautiful and best of yellow Peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; freestone. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Ripe July 15.

Early Rivers. (Per.) Medium to large; color creamy white, with delicate pink flush on sunny side; flesh melting, with delicious flavor. Perhaps the most refined of older varieties; fine for family and near-by markets.

Early Tillotson. (Per.) Medium to small; nearly round; color white, with red blush; of good quality and a fine shipper. Although one of the smallest, it is such an abundant bearer that it has always been one of the most profitable of market varieties. A single car-load of Tillotson sold in New York, in June, 1896, for over \$1,300.

Stump the World. (Per.) Origin New Jersey. Size very large; shape nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; freestone. Ripens July 5 to 15.

Lorentz. (Per.) New. Its introducer says of it: "We have never known it to fail a crop in the most adverse seasons, and we believe it to be as nearly frost-proof as any variety yet introduced. It bears crops when others fail entirely. Fruit is unusually large and of a superior flavor, especially so for one so late in the season. It is a freestone, yellow fleshed, and its handsome appearance has been a surprise to all who have seen it. It bears enormously, one foot of wood cut for photographing having as many as 25 Peaches on it, and frequently requiring thinning from overproduction. We feel confident that this is the best late Peach ever introduced, and that this belief will be shared by those who grow it; does not crack; is very firm, keeps well, and is a fine shipper."

Mascotte. (P.-to. and Sp.) Described with varieties for North Florida. But we believe it will succeed well as far north as Northern Georgia and corresponding latitudes.

Japan Blood. (O. B.) Described with varieties for North Florida.

Besides these described, we have in stock a full supply of **Amelia** (Per.), **Arkansas Traveler** (Per.), **Belle of Georgia** (C. C.), **Chinese Free** (C. C.), **Chinese Cling** (C. C.), **Crawford's Late** (Per.), **Downing** (Per.), **Early Beatrice** (Per.), **Foster** (Per.), **General Lee** (C. C.), **Globe** (Per.), **Husted's Early** (Per.), **Hale's Early** (Per.), **Heath Cling** (Per.), **Hill's Chili** (Per.), **Jessie Kerr** (Per.), **John Haas** (Per.), **Lady Ingold** (Per.), **Muir** (Per.), **Oldmixon Free** (Per.), **Oldmixon Cling** (Per.), **Nix Late** (Per.), **Picquett's Late** (Per.), **Salway** (Per.), **Smock** (Per.), **Thurber** (C. C.), **Wheatland** (Per.), **Yellow Mystery** (Per.), **Yellow St. John** (Per.), **Wonderful** (Per.), **Wilder** (Per.). These are all too well known in sections where adapted to need description.

JAFFREY, FLA., September 20, 1897.

Gentlemen: I have been getting for you from time to time no end of orders for peach trees, having recommended your trees in every place where I have been, and peach trees have been under discussion. I want 1,500 trees of the three earliest varieties for February delivery. I can truly say I have never had such trees as yours. Those set this Spring are enormous; must bear a good crop next year. I shall continue to recommend your trees under any and all circumstances.

G. P. HEALY.

PLUMS

TOO much cannot be said of this delicious fruit. Now that the old native varieties are being pushed aside by the new and far more desirable sorts introduced during the past few years from Japan, no family or home should be without its Plum orchard, from which, planted with a selection of the oriental family, Plums can be picked from June to the first of September. There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other one event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century.

Japan Plums rival in beauty of color and deliciousness of flavor the choicest of all Pomona's gifts. The trees grow so quickly, produce so abundantly, and the fruit is so large and fine, that it is possible to produce these delicious Plums as abundantly and cheaply as our most common peaches. So far they seem to thrive equally well on light, dry, or quite heavy, moist soil, **if on Plum roots, as they always should be.** They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality, and many of them will keep from 10 days to 2 weeks after picking, a great point in their favor for marketing.

Planters who have had trouble with suckers growing up in their fields from planting trees propagated on native Plum roots will never have any such trouble from any trees procured from our nurseries. **We propagate on no other stock but the Marianna,** and it never sprouts from the roots; it is beyond all question the best stock for the Plum that has ever been used, and all the Japanese varieties form a perfect union with it.

PRICES of Standard Varieties

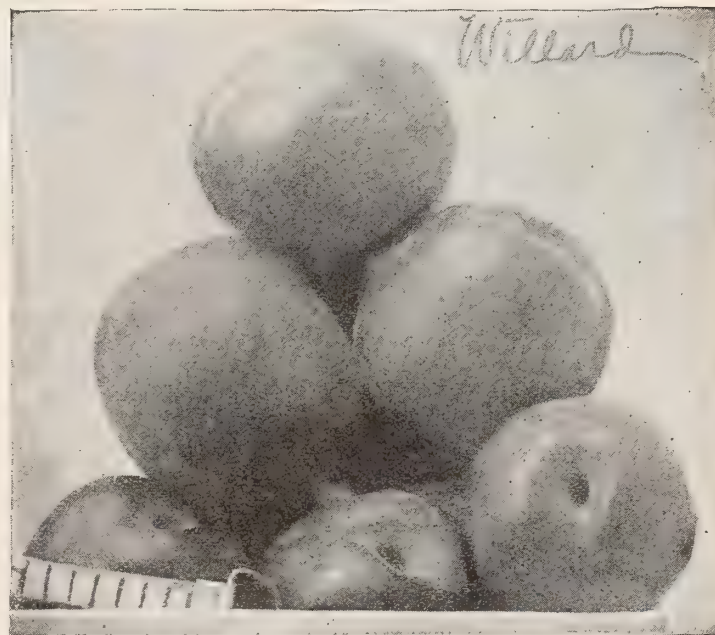
	Each	10	100	1,000
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	\$0 15	\$1 10	\$7 00	\$55 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 5 feet	20	1 40	9 00	70 00
1 year, large size, 5 to 6 feet	20	1 75	13 00	90 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00

Price of Special Varieties: Wickson and Red June, 25 per cent in advance of above prices; Hale and the Normand collection of novelties, double above prices.

Willard. Earliest of all the Japan Plums, and hence very profitable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree; very productive; fruit medium size, spherical to oblong; bright claret-red, with many minute dots; firm, white flesh; freestone. Very handsome when well ripened, and will keep a long time after being picked.

Red June. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties.

Burbank. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots, and large, rather broad leaves. Too much cannot be said of the quality of this Plum. After shipping from them for about two weeks at a constantly increasing price, the Botankio, Yellow Japan, Chabot,



Kelsey and others of the Japan Plums began to come in, and our commission man wanted to know what had gotten the matter with our Plums! He



Chabot.

low, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of good flavor; cling; an exceptionally good keeper. Of all the Plums that have fruited with us, this ranks next to Burbank in value, is a little later, and is larger than the Burbank, and the tree is a stronger grower. It should be very extensively planted for market, and is also excellent for home use and for canning.

Hale. Prof. L. H. Bailey, the highest American authority on Japan Plums, in Cornell Bulletin 106, January, 1896, "Revised Opinions of Japan Plums," says of the Hale Plum: "A very handsome, large, round-cordate Plum; usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious, slightly acid peachy flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling; very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent at two or three different times by Luther Burbank. To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all the Japanese Plums."

Wickson. New. One of the latest of Mr. Burbank's introductions. That he recommends it alone makes it worthy of a trial by all. A cross

between Kelsey and Burbank. Mr. Burbank says of it: "The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive almost to a fault. The fruit, which is well shown in the photo-engraving" (see same opposite), "is very large, obconical in shape, of rare beauty, and is evenly distributed all over the tree. From the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening, the fruit is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens after Burbank and before Satsuma. Among the many thousand Japanese Plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities."

Abundance. (Lovett's.) Medium to large, round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow, ground overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light, greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; cling; quality best; pit small. A strong-growing, upright tree, and very prolific.

Berckmans. (Botan.) Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of good flavor; cling; an exceptionally good keeper. Of all the Plums that have fruited with us, this ranks next to Burbank in value, is a little later, and is larger than the Burbank, and the tree is a stronger grower. It should be very extensively planted for market, and is also excellent for home use and for canning.

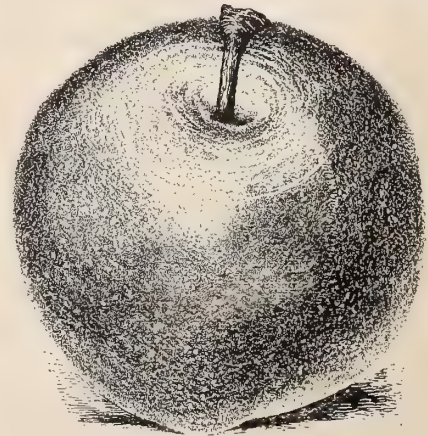
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Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. Matures last of July

Excelsior. This is a seedling of the Kelsey; fruit large, round, 1½ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of best quality. Ripens early in June.

Normand. Strong, upright-growing tree, very productive; fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and a short stem; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, of high quality; freestone, small pit. Ripens just after Abundance. Valuable for family use or for the fancy market.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored, firm; quality very good; pit small. Matures two or three weeks before Kelsey.



Burbank.



Abundance. (See page 14 for description.)

Babcock. Fruit large, round, conical; skin yellow, overlaid with purplish red and blue bloom; rather thick; flesh deep orange, solid, sugary, subacid, good flavor and quality; cling. Tree vigorous and prolific. Ripens middle of June.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. A very showy and fine market fruit. Prolific bearer.

Golden Beauty. Size large; of a beautiful golden yellow; sweet and good; tree an annual and abundant bearer. Ripens in August.

BAINBRIDGE, GA., June 4, 1897.

Gentlemen—Trees bought from you for Bruce & Nussbaum last season are doing well.

R. L. BRUCE.

STARK, FLA., March 2, 1896

Dear Sir—The shipment of trees to hand in nice condition. I am well pleased with them.

S. P. GARDNER.



(See page 14 for description.)

We offer the following New Introductions, which come from Mr. Normand's List of Novelties in Plums:

"White Kelsey. This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey, except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white when ripe; does not rot before maturity, like the Kelsey, and much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious in flavor.

"Yeddo. Much like white Kelsey, which it resembles in some respects, but it is of a deeper yellow color; 10 days later to ripen, and a very attractive and fine-flavored Plum.

"Mikado. A very large Plum, of greenish yellow color; nearly round, very little suture; a very rapid grower, more so than any other. This is the most remarkable of all Plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest Plum in existence; ripens 15 days after Yeddo.

"Weeping Blood Plum. This is a valuable acquisition, said to produce a blood-red Plum of good quality.

The tree must be seen to be appreciated. We have them, here on our experimental grounds, growing finely; we budded them at different heights on straight Peach stock, 4 to 8 feet from the ground, with slender limbs curving down gracefully like the Teas' weeping mulberry. Single trees set out on the lawn look grand."

The following Plums, Mr. Normand says, were all lately imported from Japan, and came highly recommended from a reliable source. All are distinct varieties, judging from their habit of growth and peculiarity of foliage: **Furugiya, Unknown, O-Hatankyo, Yone Momo, Wasse Su-**



Hale. (See page 14 for description.)



| (See page 14 for description.)

momo, Wasse Botankyo, Nagate No Botankyo, Sagetsuna, Hous-momo, Wassu, Hytan Kayo.

Besides these, we have in stock a full supply of *Prunus Simoni*, Masu, Bailey, Chabot, Yellow Japan, Ogon, Long Fruited, Hatankio, Georgeson, Hoyo Smomo, and Marianna, some of which are well known, others are worthy of a trial.

APRICOTS

A delicious fruit, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops in localities adapted to its culture. In the Southern states it is most suitable for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They require protection from early spring frosts.

PRICES

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00	\$75 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 5 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
1 year, extra size, 5 feet and up	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

Japan Apricot (Hubbard). This is the earliest, largest and best Apricot in cultivation, and the only one that is a success in Central Louisiana. Fruit clear, bright yellow; fine flavor; tree a straggling grower and an abundant bearer. This variety was imported by ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, while Minister to Japan.

Bongoume (Bungo). Said to be one of the best of the Japanese Apricots, bearing a golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality.

Santa Fe. Originated on the shores of Santa Fe Lake, in Florida, and has borne good crops annually for several years. Blooms and ripens its fruit same time as the Peen-to peach, hence a very early variety. Fruit medium, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; best quality; freestone.

DeLand. A chance tree, that has fruited six out of seven seasons with Geo. Woodward, near DeLand, in Volusia county. A valuable acquisition.

INTERLACHEN, FLORIDA, June 19, 1897.
Gentlemen—I have your favor of the 17th; also the samples of Peaches (Mascotte), I like the looks of the Peaches very much, and have shown them to some others. I shall want a few trees next December.
CHAS. FRANCIS, JR.



Wickson. (See page 14 for description.)

THE DIOSPYROS KAKI

(Japanese Persimmon)

Our Japan Persimmons are all grafted below the ground on native American Persimmon stock, which makes larger and better trees than those on Japan stock, the latter being deficient in roots; besides, the names that stocks are imported under cannot be depended on, there often being many varieties sent out under one name, or one variety sent out under several names; and many nurserymen here, that have not fruited all the varieties, or taken pains to separate them, are still propagating from their old stock as it was imported. We have fruited in our own orchards every variety we offer, and only two out of the whole lot were bought for what they really were. We can guarantee every variety here offered to be true to name, and this is a hard thing to do, when taking into consideration how few Japan Persimmons have been sold under their true names during the time they have been in this country.

PRICES

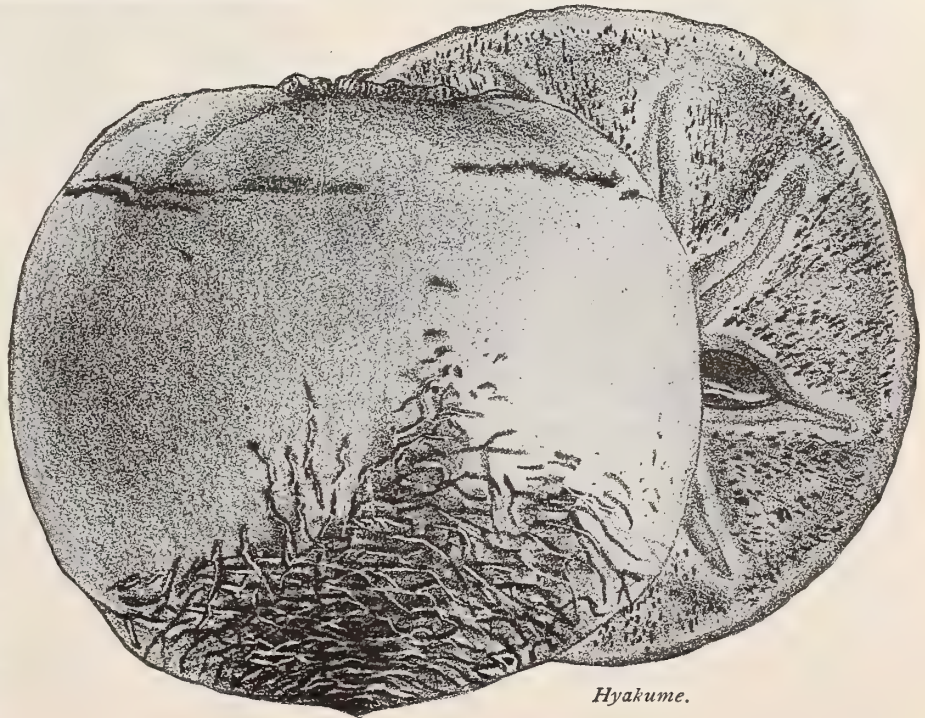
	Each	10	100	1,000
1 year, small, 2 to 3 ft., straight . . .	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$80 00
1 year, medium, 3 to 4 ft., straight . . .	25	2 00	15 00	100 00
1 year, standard, 4 to 5 ft., straight . . .	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 years, 4 to 5 feet, partly branched . . .	40	3 00	25 00	175 00

Hyakume. Very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; the color of the skin is rather a light yellow, nearly always marked with dark rings at the apex; the flesh is dark, sweet, crisp and meaty, entirely free from astringency, and good to eat while still hard; one of the best varieties in cultivation; keeps well; tree of good growth, and a free bearer.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3 inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; color of skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow; generally seedless; astringent until fully ripe, then one of the best.

Zengi. The smallest of all the varieties introduced; round or roundish oblate; diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches transversely; color of skin reddish yellow; flesh very dark; shows black dots and white fibers when cut transversely; very seedy; quality very good, it being edible while still hard, and one of the earliest varieties to ripen; the tree is vigorous and a very good and reliable bearer.

Okame. Large; roundish oblate, always showing peculiar corrugated appearance at the stem end; somewhat four-sided, with well-defined quarter marks at apex; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; color of skin



Hyakume.



(See page 17.)

dark red, handsome and showy; flesh yellow, with but few seeds, rich, meaty, free from astringency; quality fine; tree a good bearer.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine; tree rather an open grower, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

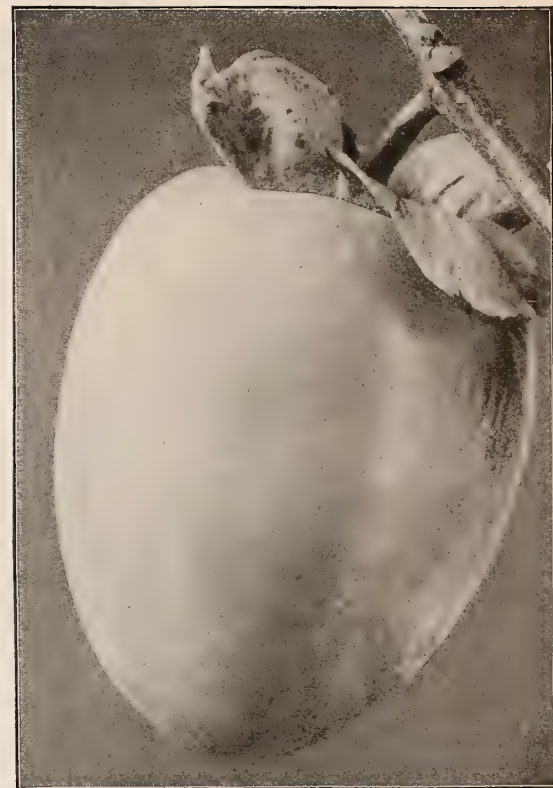
Tsuru. Longest in proportion to its size of all the varieties; slender, pointed; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange colored, with darker coloring in immediate vicinity of seeds, which are few; very astringent until fully ripe, and one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper, and of good quality when fully ripe; tree a heavy bearer.

Costata. Medium oblong, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; color of skin salmon-yellow; flesh yellow, nearly seedless, astringent until ripe, and then very fine; one of the latest to ripen, and a good keeper; tree the most

ornamental of all, it being a very upright, rapid grower, with very large, luxuriant, handsome foliage.

Yeddo-Ichi.

Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with a slight depression at the end opposite the stem; color of skin a darker red than most varieties; flesh a dark brown color, verging into purple; quite seedy. In quality it is one of the best, being exceedingly rich and sweet, and, like the Hyakume, is good to eat while still hard; tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty.



Tsuru.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong conical, with sharp point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; color of skin reddish yellow, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow; some seed; astringent until fully ripe, then very good; tree vigorous and shapely.

Triumph. Origin near Sanford, in Orange county, Florida, from seed from Japan. Its quality is of the best; size medium; tomato-shaped; a pretty carmine on a yellow ground; very productive; the past season the crop from a single tree brought \$16. Ripe in October, and holds on the tree until January.

RIDGEWAY, N. C., September 9, 1897.

Gentlemen—Your prices are certainly with the times, and if the quality of your stock goes hand in hand with the appearance of your Catalogue, it is bound to give satisfaction.

W. L. BAXTER.

PEARS

Growing Pears for the Northern markets is no longer an experiment in the South, but a positive success; and so much has been published in the agricultural papers, and others, during the past few years, giving facts and figures to prove the profit in it, that we need not argue the point here, but will say that any one having a piece of ground available, and selecting varieties adapted to our climate and soil, can hardly make a mistake by planting out a Pear orchard. The varieties which we recognize as standing at the head, and combining all the qualities required in this fruit, are on our list.



Yeddo-Ichi. (For description, see page 18.)

PRICES of Standard Varieties

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet straight	\$0 12	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 5 feet straight	15	1 25	9 00	70 00
1 year, large size, 5 to 6 feet, partly branched	20	1 50	10 00	85 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up, heavily branched	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
2 years, branched, fine, Le Conte and Kieffer only	30	2 50	18 00	150 00
3 years, extra fine, bearing in nursery, Kieffer only	50	4 00	25 00	

Price Special Variety. Cincinis, double above prices.

Le Conte. A cross between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow. Maturity from July 1 to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South. Le Conte and Kieffer are so far the most desirable varieties of this class, and our stock of trees is exceedingly large. Mr. Stringfellow, the pioneer Le Conte grower of Texas, says that he first found out the superior quality of Le Conte after eating his own fruit in Chicago. The secret lies in picking the fruit a little in advance of its having attained its

full growth, and while yet free from the slightest tinge of yellow, and keeping it confined in boxes or barrels for a week or ten days, shut up in its own atmosphere. These conditions are perfect when the fruit is shipped to distant markets by freight, after having, of course, been properly picked and packed. If any person should desire to test the quality of Le Conte as our Northern friends see them, we would suggest that he pick a barrelful at the proper stage, as above, head the barrel up, leave it in the shade for a week or ten days, and then take the head out and sample the contents. If he has some of the fruit to compare it with that which was picked at the



Le Conte. (See page 19.)

same time and left lying around exposed to light and air, he will wonder how he came to have two varieties, when he supposed they were all Le Contes, and will never afterward eat a Le Conte "out of hand" if he can get one to eat "out of a barrel."

Kieffer. A seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good; tree very vigorous and very prolific; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September to October. It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an

immature condition, and often before it has obtained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Smith. Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome, similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxurious growth.

Garber. This Pear in growth of tree closely resembles the rest of the oriental strain, but is probably more like the Smith in this respect than any other. Fruit closely resembles the Kieffer in size, shape and color, but ripens a little earlier. It has not been so thoroughly tested, but it is quite promising, and bids fair to become very valuable.



Garber.

Cincinco. New. A Sand Pear of about the same type as Kieffer and Garber. Very large, rough in outline; quality about same as Kieffer. Originated in South Florida, and succeeds farther South than any other variety.

Bartlett. Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well. Ripe July 20.

Comet, or Lawson. This Pear is now attracting a good deal of attention among fruit-growers, and promises to be a profitable sort for the early market. The tree is a vigorous grower and very productive; the fruit is of about medium size, and of a most beautiful crimson color, on yellow ground; the flesh is crisp and pleasant, though not of best quality. Ripe early in July.

Early Harvest. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow at maturity, with blush next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet; among the best of its season. July.

Wilder. A beautiful early Pear; bell shaped; yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, fine grained, subacid; does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous and bears young. July.

Belle Lucrative. Above medium size; yellowish green; melting and fine; a good grower and bearer. One of the very best Pears, and should be in every collection. August.

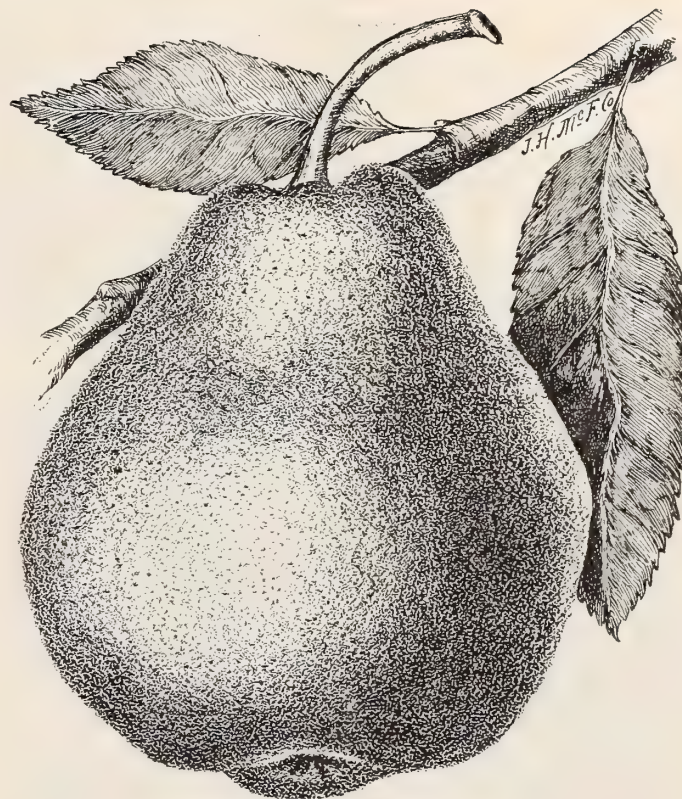
Jefferson. Above medium size, pyriform in shape; color bright yellow, with a clear crimson cheek. A handsome fruit, of inferior quality; valued on account of its earliness. Ripens early in June.

Cole's Coreless. Medium to large; bright yellow when fully ripe. Quality good to best. September. Peculiar in having no core and practically no seeds. A vigorous grower, resembling Clapp's Favorite in color of wood and appearance.

Buffum. Small or medium; buttery, sweet and of high flavor; productive; tree a compact grower. Ripens in August.

Mikado. Medium; Bergamot shape; pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, subacid; inferior as a dessert fruit, but excellent for canning. Very prolific; matures during September; trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

Idaho. Core small; skin golden yellow, with many russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, like the Le Conte.



Cincinco.

Fitzwater. A vigorous, upright grower, very healthy; an annual and abundant bearer; fruit a beautiful canary or golden yellow, of medium size, slightly flushed on one cheek, with a few freckles distributed evenly over the surface, mostly at the calyx; flesh juicy and melting at the core; flavor better than Bartlett; small core and seeds. Ripens in November.

APPLES

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$9 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 5 feet	20	1 50	10 00
2 years, extra size, 5 feet and up	25	2 00	15 00

Jennings' Florida. This variety has been grown in this county for a number of years by William Jennings, after whom it was named. We do not know but that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time we have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is beyond question adapted to this climate, having borne uniformly heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any Northern section; fruit large, oblate shape; color green, turning to yellowish green when fully matured; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good; a fine cooking Apple; also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

Early Harvest. Size above medium; greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe; one of the best early Apples; of fine quality, valuable for the table and for cooking; tree rather a poor grower, but an abundant bearer. Ripens in June.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; an Apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich; subacid, fine flavor; tree a good grower and productive. Ripens early in June.

Horse. Size large; green, changing to yellow; a true Southern variety; well known and deservedly popular; tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

Red June. Size medium; bright red; a well known and very valuable Southern Apple; tree a fair grower and a regular bearer. Ripens the middle of June.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality; a moderate grower; good bearer. Ripe late in fall.

Maiden's Blush. Large, flat; pale yellow, with a red cheek; beautiful; tender, pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect, free grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market Apple. Ripe in August and September.

Besides these, we have in stock **Yellow Transparent, Ben Davis, Alexander, King, Walbridge, Chenango Strawberry, Duchess, Wealthy,** also **Transcendant** and **Whitney Crabs**, all of which are worthy of a trial in every section.

ASTOR PARK, FLA., June 18, 1897.

Dear Sirs—The trees I got from you are doing well, and I am well pleased with them.

J. P. Doss.

MULBERRIES

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit 4 months in the spring and summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry. The acid varieties are esteemed by many for table use. Some fruit-growers plant Mulberries to attract birds from other more valuable fruits.

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$9 00	\$70 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	80 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	25	2 00	13 00	100 00

Downing's Everbearing. A good large berry; more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring, and sometimes gets killed by the cold; tree very strong, upright grower; foliage dark green; tree very ornamental.

Hicks' Everbearing. This gives fruit 4 months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South.

Stubbs. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, 20 years ago. Large, black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. Greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months. Tree vigorous, with broad foliage. Handsome as well as profitable.

Russian. Much prized by some; a very rapid grower, and hardy for the South.

Multicaulis. The Silkworm Mulberry; tree a very rapid grower.

FIGS

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 year, small size, 1 to 2 feet	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$9 00	\$75 00
1 year, medium size, 2 to 3 feet	20	1 50	10 00	85 00
1 year, standard size, 3 to 4 feet	25	1 75	12 50	100 00
1 year, extra size, 4 feet and up	30	2 25	17 50	150 00

This is one of the most desirable of Southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. The land for Figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house or some convenient place, where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the trees.

Sugar, or Celestial Fig. Known to all lovers of Figs as the best. The fruits are small but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without peeling, and when the weather is favorable they often preserve themselves on the tree. See photograph taken in our orchard.

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and of excellent quality; tree very prolific and hardy.

Lemon. Medium to large; yellow, sweet; profuse and early bearer; a very desirable variety. Hon. Harrison Reed, of Jacksonville, Florida, has one tree of this variety which, he says, has given him 10 to 12 bushels of fruit annually for the past 10 years.

QUINCES

PRICE

	Each	Per 10	100
1 year, on Quince stock	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish; skin golden yellow; flesh cooks quite tender; an excellent variety. Ripens in November.

Chinese. Very large, specimens often weighing 3 pounds; skin greenish yellow; flesh tender when cooked; much prized for baking, jellies, preserves, etc.; tree very rapid and compact grower, and often attains the height of 12 to 15 feet at 4 to 5 years old, at which age it generally commences to bear.

Meech. Rapid grower, and claimed to be very productive; large; of orange color; good cooking qualities.

Champion. A highly recommended new variety.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped; rapid grower.

POMEGRANATE

PRICE

	Each	Per 10	100
1 year, from cuttings.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00

Sweet. A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for it forms a beautiful thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-seeded. Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate.

LOQUAT (Japan Medlar)

PRICE

	Each	Per 10	100
Trees 18 to 24 inches	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00

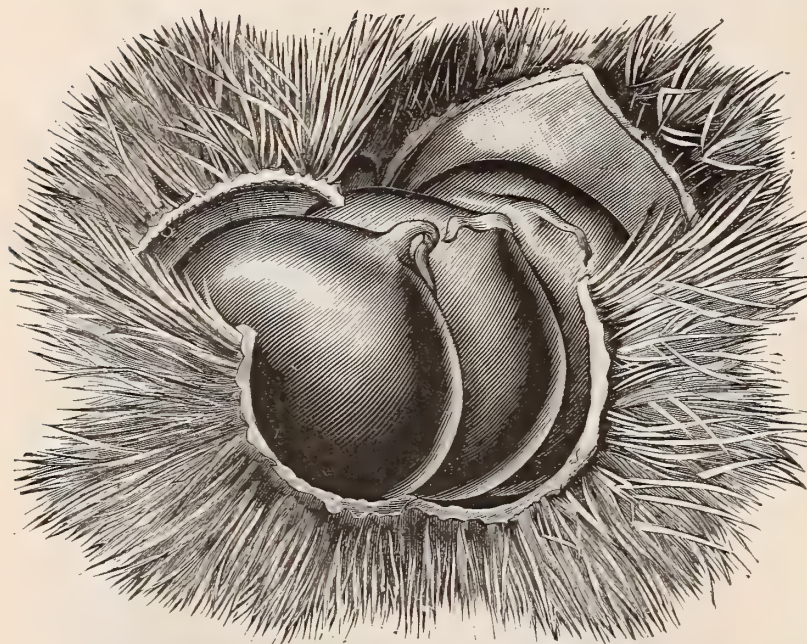
This is a beautiful evergreen tree, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but

has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Trees blossom in the fall, and ripen a delicious fruit in February and March. It is being propagated in Florida with profitable results. Flowers white, in spikes; fruit size of Wild Goose plum; oblong; bright yellow; subacid, good. Tree quite ornamental.



Sugar or Celestial Fig.

NUT-BEARING TREES



Japan Chestnut.

CHESTNUTS

PRICE

	Each	Per 10	100
Japan Mammoth, 1 year, 1 to 2 feet.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00

Japanese Mammoth. Is remarkable for its great size and fine flavor, in those respects being superior to the European varieties. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree—one of the most useful that can be grown. It grows in northern Japan, and has proved sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing

trees by the thought that 15 or 16 years must elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition, while in fact the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at 3 or 4 years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative.

WALNUTS

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100
California Paper Shell, 1 year, 1 to 2 feet.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
English, 1 year, 1 to 2 feet	25	2 00	15 00

California Paper Shell. A variety of the English Walnut, or Madeira nut, bearing an oblong-shaped nut, with a very tender shell, well filled with a rich kernel.

Thin Shelled. Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keeps sweet a long time.

Mayette. Nuts produced in pairs; oblong, somewhat flattened; best quality; half-hard shell.

ALMONDS

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00	\$75 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 5 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
1 year, extra size, 5 feet and up	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

Princesse and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

PECANS

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 year, 6 inches to 1 foot.	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00	\$75 00
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	30	2 25	17 50	150 00

Paper Shell. Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and large an income after they attain the bearing age, which is at 8 to 10 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich alluvial soils produce larger crops. The Pecan tree is difficult to graft, but as the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent, and thus the variation being small, we offer only seedlings grown from the largest Paper Shell nuts obtainable. Our customers can rely on these trees producing a large proportion of superior nuts.

GRAPES

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and, when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks No. 1. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least 6 months of the year. The soil for Grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured.

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 year vines	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$9 00	\$60 00
2 year vines	25	1 75	12 00	95 00

Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and for market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

Champion. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but is too tender for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

Moore's Early. Bunch small; berry very large, round; blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; very early, or 2 weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.

Delaware. Bunches small to medium; fruit small: skin red or pink, and very thin; fruit juicy, vinous, excellent, held in very high esteem everywhere it is grown; only a moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established; ripens in July.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native Grapes.

Niagara. The most popular Grape in the state to-day. Color white, with a tinge of light straw; bunches large, compact; berries large, thin-skinned, juicy, with few seeds; quality the best; a strong, vigorous grower; heavy and uniform bearer.

Worden. This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the Grapes are larger, of better flavor, and ripen several days earlier, these features making it very popular.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium to large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish, light golden yellow when

fully mature; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality; vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; leaves large, tough and downy; ripens after the Concord. It will require favorable seasons and good locations to ripen it satisfactorily in this region.

Empire State.

A new seedling, originated by James H. Ricketts from seed of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton Bunches large, from 6 to 10 inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval; color white, with a very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma; continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Bunch large, compact; berry very large; round; coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the best of the Rogers Grapes, and succeeds well here.



Niagara.

Besides these, we have the following well-known varieties in stock, which are too well known to need description: **Agawam, Clinton, Hartford, Ives, Wyoming Red.**

BULLACE, or MUSCADINE GRAPES

This is a type of Grapes peculiar to the South. The yield is very large, and the cultivation has been reduced to the simplest form. Plant 50 feet apart, and train to spread over arbors constructed of durable material. They may be well fertilized, but should never be trimmed.

PRICES, Standard Varieties

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 year layers	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$7 00	\$65 00
2 year transplanted vines	20	1 50	10 00	90 00

PRICE, Special Varieties

James and Eden. 1-year-layers, 30c. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

Tender Pulp. A seedling of the Flowers, and ripens about the same time as that variety; berries large, sweet and tender; quality good.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the Muscadine type. Maturity middle of August.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 berries, which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases, and is exceedingly prolific.



Moore's Early.

Flowers. Berries large, black; bunches composed of from 15 to 20 berries; fruit of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures latter part of September.

James. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August, and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Company, of Greenville, N. C., say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered 3½ lbs. per square yard (on the average (1895), and as much as 11 lbs. to the square yard in the thickest places. The berries are the largest known; many of them will measure 1¼ inches in diameter."

John Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina, says: "I regard the James Grape as decidedly the best of the Scuppernong family, for the following reasons: They keep much better, are richer and sweeter in flavor, grow to large bunches, and can be shipped without damage."

Eden. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often 12 to 15 berries in a cluster; it is a profuse bearer, making an excellent brown wine, resembling sherry. A seedling of the Scuppernong, by Dr. Samuel Hape, of Hapeville, Ga., who says of it: "Its distinctive features are: Early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes. As a table Grape, it ranks high; coming in season immediately after the 'bunch' Grapes are over, it is equally as good in point of taste and flavor; the Eden fills a long felt want as a late table Grape."



Pocklington.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 11, 1897.
Dear Sirs—I take pleasure in stating that all of the fruit and ornamental trees I purchased of you last spring are alive and doing well. I did not lose a single one. Will need some more next season, and will keep you in mind.
F. M. IRONMONGER.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries are the earliest, most welcome, and among the most wholesome of summer fruits, and are of such easy culture that no one having a rod of ground need be without them. Any good, rich garden soil will grow them. For garden culture, set the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart each way, and for field culture, in rows 3 feet apart and 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Keep ground cultivated thoroughly.

Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All the varieties we offer excepting the Indian River have perfect blossoms. Our plants are all grown from new plantations the first year, and are much better than plants from old beds.

PRICE, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Lady Thompson. This is the new North Carolina variety which, by the astonishing prices the berries brought on the Northern markets, created such a stir among fruit-growers. Owing to its large size and strong points as a shipping berry, it brought from 30 to 40 cents a quart, while other kinds were selling at less than half that price. The fortunate man who got it first grew 10,000 quarts an acre, and cleared \$13,000 on it in one season.

Columbian. A Southern market variety, which bids fair to supplant Cloud, being a firm, perfectly shaped, highly colored berry, and a profitable shipper.

Michel's Early. The standard early market berry throughout the West and Southwest. Noted for the great vigor and healthiness of its plant growth, and the beauty and shapeliness of its fruit.

Improved Noonan or Newnan. The standard Florida berry, long noted for its earliness, firmness and productiveness. In many sections it is the surest and most profitable of all berries.

Indian River. A new Florida variety, introduced by Mr. R. A. Conklin, of Tillman, Florida, who says of it: "I have tried all the standard varieties, and have found none so prolific or more free from disease or insects; they bearing more than double as many as any other berry I have tested; ripens two weeks earlier than Nunan, and is some larger." Very large, juicy, firm and of excellent quality. It is not a perfect blooming variety, and should be planted near other perfect-flowering varieties for best results. Its remarkable and uniform size and good shipping qualities recommend it for general planting.



CITRUS FRUITS

Since the great freeze it has been almost impossible to supply the demand for Citrus trees. At first we experienced great difficulty in getting bud-wood to bud our sprouts that so rapidly came up in the nursery. We have succeeded, however, in getting a good stock of the leading varieties of Orange, Lemon, Pomelo and Kumquat for this season's trade, which we offer at popular prices.

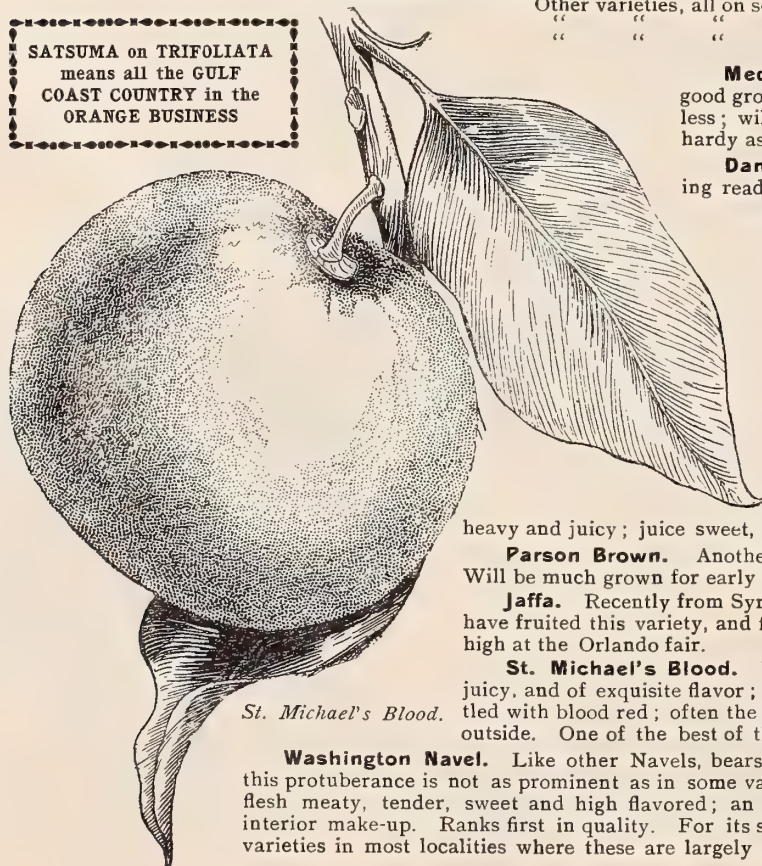
We have given much attention of late to the Satsuma Orange, believing it to be the only variety suited for extensive planting in North Florida and west along the Gulf Coast, and especially in Lower Louisiana and Texas, where it has proved possible to grow this variety with quite a degree of success. It is the hardiest Orange known, and we believe that when worked on the hardy Trifoliata stock, it will stand any winter we have ever had in North Florida prior to 1895.

ORANGES

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
Satsuma on sour, sweet or trifoliata, 2 to 3 feet, straight	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$270 00
" " " 3 to 4 "	50	4 50	35 00	320 00
" " " or trifoliata, 2-year buds, bushy	45	4 00	32 50	300 00
Other varieties, all on sour stock, 2 to 3 feet, straight	40	3 50	30 00	270 00
" " " 3 to 4 "	45	4 00	32 50	300 00
" " " 4 feet and up, branched	50	4 50	35 00	325 00

SATSUMA on TRIFOLIATA
means all the GULF
COAST COUNTRY in the
ORANGE BUSINESS



St. Michael's Blood.

Mediterranean Sweet. The best and most prolific imported Orange. Tree a good grower, and thornless; bears regularly heavy crops. Fruit first-class and seedless; will stand several degrees more cold than the common Orange, being nearly as hardy as the Satsuma.

Dancy Tangerine. Fruit medium, much flattened; skin thin and glossy, parting readily from the pulp; very sweet and aromatic; a handsome fruit, commanding good prices if well grown. Tree an upright grower, vigorous and prolific; does best on sour roots.

Satsuma. Medium, flattened; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the Mandarin; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. September, October and November. Tree thornless, and bears young. Has none of the peculiar rank odor which characterizes most other varieties belonging to the same class and species. Brings a high price in the early markets, and is very desirable in sections of frost danger.

Tardiff, Hart's (Hart's Late). Medium size. Grain fine; quality above the average. Retains juices until July, or even later, and is very valuable on this account. The standard late sort. Tree very prolific.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large; flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; grain fine, tender and melting; fruit heavy and juicy; juice sweet, rich, vinous; quality best; tree prolific, vigorous, thorny. Native seedling.

Parson Brown. Another native variety, with a good reputation. A very early-ripening variety. Will be much grown for early fruit.

Jaffa. Recently from Syria. Thornless or nearly so, and a very early bearer and strong grower. We have fruited this variety, and find it excellent, one of the best; foliage distinct. This variety scored very high at the Orlando fair.

St. Michael's Blood. Medium sized, nearly round; skin thin, but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy, and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red; often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. Tree vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

Washington Navel. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not as prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large; somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit, without perceptible membranes or fiber in its interior make-up. Ranks first in quality. For its superior prolificness, the "Washington" is usually preferred to other Navel varieties in most localities where these are largely grown.

Homosassa. Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; keeps and carries well. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Pineapple. It originated in the Citra district; is of medium size, fine flavor, and highly recommended as an Orange for hammock or low lands, as the skin is very thin and tough, and it is one of the best shippers known.

King. Very large; flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; juicy, meaty; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable.

Boone's Early. Medium; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag," and few seeds; quality excellent. A new variety, which is attracting much attention and being extensively planted. Claimed by its introducers to be "the earliest of all."

Centennial. This is a native Florida variety. It is generally considered one of the best native varieties. The fruit is medium in size, heavy, bright colored, with a thin, tough skin, and a sweet and juicy pulp.

Mandarin. Medium; flattened, deep yellow; skin thin; skin and segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Tree vigorous, prolific, and bears young.

All 1 and 2-year buds on 3 and 4-year stocks.

LEMONS

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-yr. buds, 2 to 3 ft., on 4-year-old sour stocks	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$250 00
1-yr. buds, 3 to 4 ft., " " "	45	4 00	32 50	300 00
1-yr. buds, 4 to 5 ft., " " "	50	4 50	35 00	325 00

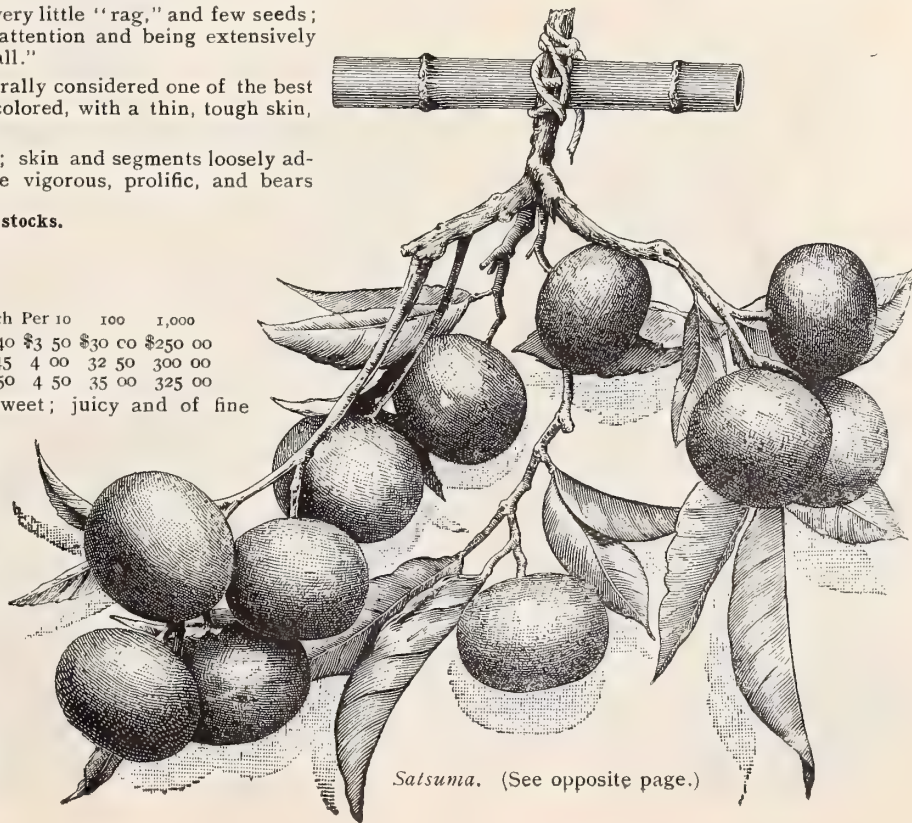
Villa Francha. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy and of fine quality. **Fruit a good shipper.** Imported by General Sanford; considered one of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits. This tree is described as thornless, and in most cases is nearly so, but we have found that when budded on thrifty, strong-growing stocks, the first year's growth is sometimes quite thorny.

Genoa. This tree was introduced into California from Genoa, Italy, about ten years ago. It is an early bearer, ever-bearing, and fruit of *best quality* as a market Lemon. Rind sweet, standing the test of both hot and cold water for 24 hours without developing bitterness.

SORRENTO, FLA., May 12, 1897.

Gentlemen—Regarding the Peach trees bought from you during the season of 1895-96, will say I considered them at the time of arrival a very fine lot of trees, well grown and perfectly healthy, and they are to-day among some of the very finest young peach orchards in our locality.

WALTER COOPER.



Satsuma. (See opposite page.)

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT

	PRICES	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet, straight.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00	
4 feet and up, branched.	60	5 00	40 00	

Marsh's Seedless. This is one of the most popular of the varieties, the demand for them probably being greater during the past two years than for all the other varieties combined. We have not as yet fruited it, but are informed by good authorities that it is almost seedless and good in quality.

Triumph. This variety was introduced by Mr. J. H. Fessenden, of Tampa, Florida. It is small to medium in size, with a heavy, well-flavored pulp, with little rag and no bitterness. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and prolific bearer.

Excelsior. Size medium to large; skin smooth; remarkably juicy, but slightly bitter; hangs on the tree without deteriorating until July. Fruit borne in immense clusters. Very prolific. The original tree, a native seedling, stood the late freeze better than all other like varieties of the Grape Fruit family.

Aurantium. A chance hybrid between a sweet orange and Pomelo, in size smaller than the common sorts; very sweet, with little or none of the bitter principle in the rind. Late to ripen; good keeper.

Walters. Medium to large size. Very prolific and of excellent quality; one of the best for shipping purposes. Tree of vigorous growth and comparatively hardy.

KUMQUATS**PRICES**

	Each	Per 10	100
1-yr. buds on 2-yr. stocks, on sweet or trifoliata stock.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

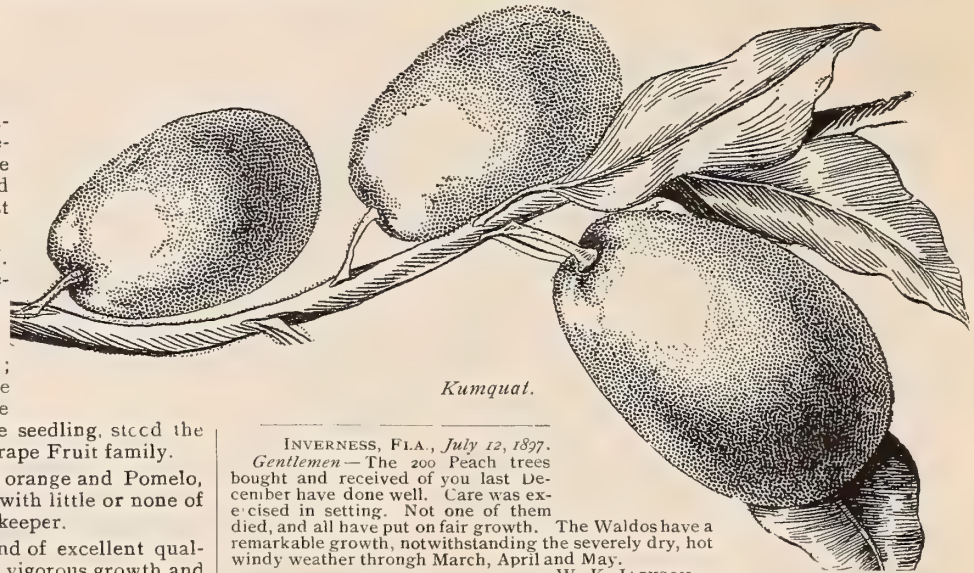
We have in stock both the **Oblong** and **Round** varieties. A native of Japan, hence it withstands more cold than the Asiatic Orange. Tree of dwarfish habit, a beautiful, compact head, fine foliage; when in fruit, very handsome; fruit is in clusters, is eaten from the hand without removing the skin; fine, and much sought after for jams, preserves and pickles. Every one in Florida or any of the Gulf states should possess some trees of this desirable Orange.



FLORAL CITY, FLA., March 4, 1896.

Dear Sir—Stock received in prime condition on 2d inst. The trees are very fine, and give perfect satisfaction.

DR. T. S. FELLOWS.



INVERNESS, FLA., July 12, 1897.
Gentlemen—The 200 Peach trees bought and received of you last December have done well. Care was exercised in setting. Not one of them died, and all have put on fair growth. The Waldos have a remarkable growth, notwithstanding the severely dry, hot windy weather through March, April and May.
W. K. JACKSON.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA**PRICES**

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 year, 8 to 12 inches	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$4 00	\$15 00
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	6 00	25 00
2 years, 2 to 4 feet	25	2 25	10 00	
3 years, 4 feet and up	30	2 50	20 00	

A hardy species of Lemon, which withstands a cold of zero. Of bushy and very thriving habit; leaves trifoliate, dark, glossy green. Flowers large, white, the first appearing in March, and others following less profusely during May and June. Fruit similar in shape and size to Limes; very acid, and unfit to eat. As a hedge plant it is destined to become very popular; it will grow in almost any soil, and will stand great extremes of temperature, moisture and dryness without injury. As a stock for **Kumquats** and the **Satsuma Orange** it has proved valuable, but its great merit is as a hedge plant, as it forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and can easily be kept in shape. It is hardy as far North as New York City.

Ornamentals, OR, WHAT TO PLANT FOR PLEASURE

OUR LINE OF ORNAMENTALS is limited to a few of the most hardy and easily cared for trees and shrubs, such as we have used in decorating our own grounds, and we can guarantee everything we list to be a success in this climate. (See accompanying view of our grounds.)

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

Texas Umbrella Tree. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance. 1 year, 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100; 2 years, 4 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10, \$25 per 100.

Prunus Pissardii (Persian Purple-leaved Plum). The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot too highly endorse it. 1 year, extra size, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

Willow, Weeping. Too well known to need description. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

Texas Cottonwood. A very rapid-growing shade tree, and where a quick shade is wanted it is the most desirable tree to plant we know of. Shapely, and makes a fine appearance. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100; 4 feet and up, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100.

Catalpa. A spreading tree, with irregular form, large heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters, one foot long, of white and purplish flowers in spring and early summer. Very showy and handsome. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100; 4 feet and up, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100.

BROAD-LEAVED EVER- GREENS

Camphor Tree. The tree is hardy in the lower Gulf states and in the south of Europe. It is a handsome, broad-



Crape Myrtle.

Orinoco Banana.

Catalpa.

Sabal Palmetto Palm.
End of Trifoliata Hedge, & Yucca Old.

View in Our Grounds.

leaved evergreen. A rank-growing ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil. Has been planted extensively in Florida, and is much sought for. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10.

Magnolia grandiflora. Queen of flowering evergreens; broad, glossy foliage; flowers immense, white, most fragrant. The most magnificent of all our Southern broad-leaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Cape Jasmine. A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. A native of China, instead of the Cape of Good Hope, as the name implies. Hardy throughout the lower South. Makes a very beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far North as Virginia. A grand evergreen, easily grown, and very popular. 1½ to 3 feet, very bushy, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Japan Medlar, or Loquat. The fruit is the size of a plum, yellow, and of delicious taste. One of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens. Resists drouth, soggy soil and the many obstacles to successful plant-growth, well. Leaves are large, and of a pleasing shade of blue-green. We consider it much finer than *Ficus elastica* as a decorative plant. Trees 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

Kumquat. An excellent yard tree; nothing handsomer when full of its bright golden fruit. See full description, under head of Citrus Fruits. Also price.

CONIFERS

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 4 feet	35	3 00	25 00

Chinese Arborvitæ. An extraordinarily clean-looking plant that strikes the finer feelings of every one who sees it. Few plants have the attractions that this has. Perfectly hardy, and seems to grow well in any climate.

Arborvitæ, Compact. More compact than the Chinese, and a finer tree.

Arborvitæ, Golden. A beautiful, compact tree of golden hue; most desirable; a popular and well known variety.

Cedar, Red. Our native Red Cedar is the most universally successful evergreen, thriving in any of our soils under most adverse conditions, and free from disease; most attractive when left to grow spreading and stately, but bears shearing.

HEDGE PLANTS

California Privet. A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes almost everywhere. 2 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100.

We also highly recommend for hedges **Citrus trifoliata**, **McCartney Rose**, **Chinese Arborvitæ**, **Cape Jasmine**, and **Althæa**. For full descriptions and prices, see respective classes.

MISCELLANEOUS

POINCIANAS. A very attractive and vigorous-growing shrub, or tree, with rich green foliage, producing an abundance of handsome, large red flowers during July, August and September. A truly beautiful yard or lawn plant. Strong trees, 4 feet and up, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10.

ALTHÆA, or Rose of Sharon. This is one of the most desirable of shrubs, as it produces flowers in great profusion during 3 months. Colors, White, Pink, and Red. 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100; 4 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10, \$20 per 100.

LILAC, Purple. The well known variety; one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple. 3-foot plants 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

Crape Myrtle

In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with every one. 3 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of blooms of a rich purple color.

Pink. Very delicate shade; plant a vigorous grower; a desirable sort.

Crimson. A rich, deep color; very attractive; a good grower. One of the best.

SABAL PALMETTO PALM. Hardy in all the Southern states. When planted in an open place makes a handsome head. Will stand zero weather, and in summer and winter alike is of a deep, rich green. Most beautiful tree in our grounds. (See view on preceding page.) Strong plants, \$1 each.

HONEYSUCKLE. Almost an evergreen; hardy, and a vigorous grower; flowers very fragrant, of a pure white, changing to yellow; rank climber. Strong, 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

WISTARIA

A most beautiful climber, of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers; when well established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese. Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his best acquisitions.

ORINOCO BANANA. Very hardy. Fruit large, but comparatively few in a bunch. Should be grown as an ornamental plant, even where no fruit is expected. Adds a tropical appearance to any grounds. (See view of our grounds, preceding page.) Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

PAMPAS GRASS. Grows luxuriantly in Florida; the large white plumes are well known. The form of a clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling and reaching to the ground on every side. 25c. per set.

ROSES

The varieties listed are only kinds that have been tested by us during 1897 and prior, and are the best growing and choicest flowers from a collection of over 200 varieties that we have in our Rose garden.

IMPORTANCE OF PRUNING. Don't try to save the tops of your Roses when you transplant. Cut them back well; even to only three or four buds and leaves is best, and in a few weeks you will be awakened with strong, young, healthy shoots full of blossom-buds. Prune your Roses every October, cutting back everything but a few strong, healthy young shoots, and you will be favored with buds and blossoms all winter. The best buds and flowers are from the new, young, vigorous canes. It is a mistake to save old, hide-bound stalks year after year; cut them back to give place to new shoots.

Our Roses are all good, strong plants, but some varieties make better growth than others, consequently in many orders there will be some varieties where the plants will be twice as large as others, but we always send out good-sized plants for the varieties.

Lack of space prevents us from describing at length anything except our choicest varieties. All are correctly classed, and the color and habits of those not described are given.

PRICES

	Each	10	100
Strong field-grown plants, purchaser's selection	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
our selection	20	1 50	12 00

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

(Bk.) Banksia, (Bour.) Bourbon, (Beng.) Bengal, (H. Ch.) Hybrid China, (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette, (H. R.) Hybrid Remontant, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (M.) Moss, (N.) Noisette, (Pol.) Polyantha, (Prov.) Provence, (T.) Tea, (Cl.) Climber.

Archduke Charles. (Beng.) Variable, light pink in center, deep crimson border. A rank grower, and the most desirable Rose we have of its class.

Bon Silene. (T.) Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright, rosy crimson, or pale, light rose.

Cecile Brunner. (Pol.) Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; salmon-pink, deeper center, beautifully formed.

Crimson Rambler. (Pol.) New. This superb novelty is of the Polyantha class, and was originally received from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 blooms, the individual flowers measuring about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and remaining perfect on the plant upwards of two weeks, with their freshness of color unimpaired. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers.

Climbing Devoniensis. (Cl. T.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness, often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; an exceptionally strong grower and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of large size and great beauty.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Exquisite shell-pink, tinged at the edges with carmine. The buds and opening flowers are very beautiful. The flowers hold their form and color for a long time after being cut. In coloring it is unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled, by any pink Rose. It is strong and vigorous, and blooms profusely the year round. One of the best for this region of the South.



Crimson Rambler.

Dr. Sewell. (H. R.) A noble Rose. Large, bold flower, well borne up; very full and fragrant; brilliant crimson, center deep purple; one of the best.



Estelle Pradel.

Rose." The color is a bright pink, with a red ray through each petal; quite distinct.

Glory of Mosses. (M.) This, when it has become well established, is one of the most beautiful Roses imaginable. The open flowers are very bright and of most delicious fragrance. Color a rich, glossy pink, tinged crimson; large and globular. The buds are almost hid with beautiful green moss. A superb sort, and easily grown.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) A beautiful new Tea Rose of

Etoile de Lyon.

(T.) This magnificent Tea Rose originated at Lyons, France. Color beautiful chrome yellow, deepening at the center to pure golden yellow; flowers very large, double and full, and deliciously fragrant; one of the very best Roses of its class.

Estelle Pradel. (T.)

Half-climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and sweet. A very rank grower; can be trained to climb, or will make a splendid bush Rose. Flowers grow in great clusters. Really the most valuable pure white Rose, where a little attention is given, that we have.

Gloire des Polyanthas. (Pol.)

A beautiful dwarf variety, with quite small flowers, which are prettily cupped. A real "fairly

German origin, with elegant, large, pointed buds, and very large, full, double flowers. Color delicate creamy white; deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are on strong, stiff stems, with rich, glossy foliage, making it one of the finest Roses for corsage wear or any other use.

Lamarque. (Cl. N.) White, with sulphur center; sometimes pure white; very large, full flowers; fragrant, and makes beautiful buds; an excellent Rose; well established plants bear thousands of its beautiful white buds.

Louis Philippe. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

Louis Richard. (T.) Flowers large and full, of fine form; color coppery rose, center deep rose; beautiful.

Mad. Camille.

(T.) A magnificent Rose; extra large size; very double and full; immense buds; color delicate, rosy flesh, changing to salmon rose, elegantly shaded and suffused with deep carmine; very sweet.

Mad. Georges Bruant. (Hyb. Rugosa.)

A cross between the single Rugosa and Sombreuil. Immense semi-double flowers of glistening white; deliciously fragrant; brings clusters of long pointed buds. A beautiful Rose for lawn.



Louis Philippe.

McCartney. (Pol.) With proper attention this beautiful evergreen Rose makes a perfectly impenetrable and very ornamental hedge in a short time. A wire or other support should be stretched above the row of cuttings, at a height of about 3 feet, to which the first long shoots should be fastened. They will soon become self-supporting, and will serve as a support for the shoots that follow. Flowers single, pure white.

Mrs. de Graw. (Bour.) May be depended upon to produce flowers in abundance. In color it is a rich, glossy pink, delightfully fragrant, and is such a strong, vigorous grower that it is almost impregnable against attacks of the insects which usually destroy some of our finest Roses; thus it is certain to be unequalled for the garden or cemetery. A royal Rose.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) Of a fine, faultless straw-yellow color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright, rosy crimson; occasionally the whole flower will be suffused with light pink. It grows vigorously, blooms freely, and is most deliciously scented. In cool weather it almost changes color, taking on gorgeous crimson tints. A beautiful and superb Rose.

Marie Lambert. (T.) Pure white. It has been called the White Hermosa, as it resembles Hermosa in form and freedom of bloom, and is quite as valuable; for, though no claim has been made for it as a fancy Rose, its persistence in bloom will make it a very popular white variety.

Mad. Lambard. (T.) Extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine, and reverse of petals deep rosy salmon. This is altogether an exquisite variety.

Mrs. John Laing. (H. R.) An elegant, new, constant blooming Hybrid Perpetual Rose. One of the very finest of its class. Color a clear, bright shell pink, exquisitely shaded. The buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on long stems; exceedingly sweet. Valuable both for open ground and greenhouse culture. A most exquisite Rose.

Mad. Jean Sisley. (Beng.) Large; flower double; nearly white, speckled with small red dots evenly distributed over the petals. A novelty; very odd and attractive; cup formed. A valuable Rose, and will succeed well wherever Louis Philippe will grow. A vigorous grower.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. (T.) White, beautifully flushed with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, of medium size, cupped and borne in clusters.

Mad. Schwaller. (H. T.) A hybrid Tea, having the fragrance of La France and possessing the firmness, size and texture of the Hybrids, with the freedom of flowering of the Tea class.

Magna Charta.

(H. R.) A splendid Rose. Extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet; clear rosy red, elegantly flushed with crimson.

Climbing Reve d'Or.

(N.) A beautiful pillar Rose, being a strong climber; color orange-yellow or rosy buff; good size; full and sweet; known as Golden Chain.

Safrano.

(T.) Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant, and one of the best.

Salet.

(M.) Light rose; Medium size, flat; very free bloomer. One of the best Moss Roses known.

Snowflake.

(T.) New. This is a lovely white Rose, a pure Tea, the freest flowering white Rose we have seen.



Vick's Caprice. (See page 36.)

TAMPA, FLA., Oct. 25, 1897.

Dear Sirs—The Roses I received from you about a year ago are simply immense, and command considerable admiration. Please send me your latest catalogue; also send catalogues to the following parties.

Respectfully,

CLYDE GLENN.

Solfaterre. (N.) Sulphur yellow; large; double or full; a fine Climbing Rose.

Vick's Caprice. (H. R.) The flowers are large; ground-color soft, satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine. It is beautiful in the bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to great advantage. (See cut, page 35.)

We Have a Good Stock of the Following Roses, Which are too Well Known to Need Lengthy Descriptions.

Abel Carriere. (H. R.) Large; full, velvety crimson.

Aline Sisley. (T.) Violet rose; desirable.

Anna de Diesbach. (H. R.) Large; double; carmine; free bloomer; very hardy.

Bride. (T.) Pure white; large, well-shaped buds.

Baltimore Belle. (Prairie.) Pale blush, changing to white.

Banksia. (Bk.) Clear yellow; small.

Baron Prevost. (H. R.) Pure rose color; large and fragrant.

Bengal Nabonnand. (Beng.) Velvety reddish purple; very free bloomer; heavy, thick petals.

Blanche Moreau. (M.) White; one of the best Mosses.

Clement Massier. (N.) Rose color, lighter at margins.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Delicate flesh; medium, full.

Caroline de Sansal. (H. R.) Flesh color; very hardy.

Caroline Testout. (H. T.) Flower large; satiny rose.

Charles Lefebvre. (H. R.) Crimson; dark shaded, heavy petals; beautifully formed.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (H. T.) Red, shaded violet.

Christine de Noue. (T.) Deep pink; full and fine.

Coquette de Lyon. (T.) Pale yellow; medium size.

Clothilde Soupert. (Pol.) Double; pink center. Largest of Poly-anthas.

Deuil de Col. Denfort. (H. R.) Black, velvety purple.

Eugene Furst. (H. R.) Flowers large and double; carmine.

Francois Levat. (H. R.) Cherry rose; medium.

Green Rose. Petals green, with rose shape and odor.

Giant of Battles. (H. R.) Deep, fiery crimson.

Gen. Jacqueminot. (H. R.) Large; fragrant; brilliant crimson.

Henry M. Stanley. (T.) New. A beautiful amber.

Her Majesty. (H. R.) Clear, bright rose; large and full.

John Hopper. (H. R.) Bright rose, carmine center; globular.

Jules Margottin. (H. R.) Carmine-rose; large, somewhat flat.

Jeanne Drivon. (Pol.) Flowers in corymbs; white, edged pink.

La France. (H. T.) Silvery rose, changing to pink; popular.

La Reine. (H. R.) Rosy lilac; very large and full.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (H. N.) White; well known.

Mad. Charles Wood. (H. R.) Vivid crimson, shaded purple; large, bold flower; a constant bloomer.

Mad. Francisca Kruger. (T.) Yellowish rose.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. (H. R.) A grand pink, of Jules Margottin type.

Madam Scipion Cochet. (H. R.) Cherry rose.

Mad. Plantier. (H. Ch.) Pure white; above medium size; flat.

Max Singer. (Cl. Pol.) Light red; medium size; blooms in clusters.

Mad. Welche. (T.) Pale yellow, coppery center; large and full.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Flesh pink, yellow at base of petals.

Marechal Niel. (Cl. N.) Deep yellow; large, globular; fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. (H. R.) Color bright cherry carmine; fragrant; of vigorous growth.

Mignonette. (Pol.) Clear pink, changing to white; one of the best of its class.

Olga Maix. (H. N.) Rosy flesh, changing to white.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Canary yellow; large, well formed.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Deep red; large; handsome buds.

Pride of Reigate. (H. R.) Carmine-red, striped with white.

Prairie Queen. (Prairie.) Rosy red, white stripes.

Pæonia. (H. R.) Crimson red.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg. (N.) Scarlet-red.

Seven Sisters. Blush, tinged and striped with various shades.

Theresa Stravius. (Beng.) White, pale flesh center.

White La France. (H. T.) Pearly white; La France habit.

Washington. (N.) White; medium size.

Zelia Pradell. (Cl. T.) Creamy white; fine buds, in clusters.

HOW TO PLANT

AND CARE FOR YOUNG TREES AND ORCHARDS

While we believe the following hints will be useful to all practical orchardists and horticulturists, they are intended principally for the benefit of beginners. The points herein contained are based upon our own experience, and we know them to be reliable.

TIME FOR PLANTING. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and it will grow rapidly when active vegetation commences; hence it is advisable to plant as early as practicable, but planting may be done successfully as late as March.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF AN ORCHARD SITE. In selecting a site for a fruit orchard, the question of drainage outweighs all others. Do not think you can plant your trees out on some waste land that is too poor or too wet and sour to grow anything else, and expect good results. The land that will make the best corn and cotton will make the best orchard. Any land that will drain readily and not hold water on or near the surface long at a time may be made suitable by throwing up beds with a plow and setting the trees on the ridges, leaving the water furrows midway between the rows, running the same general direction as the slope of the land. New land is better than old fields, especially for peaches and grapes, but either should be thoroughly broken and well pulverized. In all cases, keep your eye on the drainage.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL. If not ready to plant on the day of arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should be at once heeled-in. To do this properly, select a moist, well-drained spot, but avoid soggy or sour land; dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side; place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with the tops leaning up the sloping side; spread out the trees so that they will not be too thick, then sift fine dirt well among the roots, and wet down. Now fill the trench to the level of the ground and pack well with the feet, after which cover with loose dirt. Trees thus served will keep all winter. If the trees have been delayed in transit, and are somewhat shriveled, they may be restored by cutting back and bedding for three or four days, in the same manner as seed cane is bedded, taking care not to have the trees too thick.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	7 by 7	866	13 by 13	257	19 by 19	120
2 by 2	10,890	8 by 8	680	14 by 14	222	20 by 20	108
3 by 3	4,840	9 by 9	537	15 by 15	193	25 by 25	69
4 by 4	2,722	10 by 10	435	16 by 16	170	30 by 30	48
5 by 5	1,742	11 by 11	360	17 by 17	150	35 by 35	35
6 by 6	1,210	12 by 12	302	18 by 18	134	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Feet each way	Feet each way	Feet each way
Peaches 15 to 20	Apples—standard 18 to 20	Quinces 12 to 15
Plums 12 to 15	Apricots 15 to 20	Figs 12 to 15
Pears—Le Conte and Kieffer 25 to 30	Grapes—Northern varieties 8 to 10	Pecans 30 to 40
Oranges—hardy kinds 18 to 20	Southern, Muscadine 18 to 25	Medlars 18 to 25
Japan Persimmons 15 to 20		

TRANSPLANTING. The broken or mutilated portions of the roots *must be cut off*, so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From the ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Use a sharp knife, and be careful to slope from underside, so the cut surface will face downward. Thin out the fibrous roots. The ground being properly prepared, make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping, then place the trees in the hole to the depth that it grew in the nursery, spreading out the roots in their natural position with the hands, placing the finest and best pulverized dirt obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber, then with the hoe more dirt could be pulled around the tree and packed with the feet,



Peach tree one year from planting.



(1) Rose, (2) Pear, (3) Peach, (4) Citrus, (5) Plum, (6) Fig.

The above illustrates the general appearance and characteristics of trees as they are received from the nursery, and also the manner in which both the tops and roots of the several classes of trees should be pruned before planting.

pressing at the bottom of the tree so it will stand perpendicular. Should the ground be dry, make a basin of dirt around the tree and pour in a pail of water, which will be very beneficial. After this is done, place around the tree some sod, pine straw, wire-grass, or something to act as a mulch, and prevent the surface from drying. This will keep the ground in a moist condition, and the tree will hardly need any subsequent watering.

PRUNING AT TIME OF PLANTING. One-year-old peaches, pears, apples, plums, prunes, apricots, almonds, quinces, Japanese persimmons, mulberries, etc., should be trimmed to a straight stem and cut back so as to stand from 2 to 4 feet high, according to the height that you wish them to head; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet is the height preferred by most orchardists. Be very particular to leave four or five well-developed buds at the top of the stem; this is very important, and if there is none at the desired height, you will have to cut higher or lower. During the growing season keep all the growth rubbed off below these top buds, which should be left to form a nice, shapely head.

Texas umbrellas, pecans and walnuts should not be cut back when transplanted. Figs should be cut back to 2 feet; cut off the mass of fibrous roots and shorten the laterals to 4 or 5 inches.

SUBSEQUENT PRUNING. Peaches, plums, apricots, persimmons, figs, mulberries, etc., usually require very little pruning, except to remove straggling branches, chafing limbs and water-sprouts. Pears and apples should be headed-in early in the spring, before the growth starts, for the first two or three years, leaving only about 8 to 12 inches of the previous year's growth, cutting the outer branches somewhat shorter than the inner ones.

PRUNING GRAPES. Shorten the roots at time of planting to 4 or 5 inches, and the tops to only three buds; set in the ground, leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one of them to grow. The second year cut this cane back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third

year cut back to 2½ or 3 feet, and train to a stake or trellis, leaving only three or four branches grow at the top; each year afterwards cut back, leaving only three or four buds of the previous year's growth. Muscadines do not need trimming, and should be trained on an arbor.

FERTILIZING. This is a matter that we will leave to the planter, although we would suggest that he give his trees a liberal amount of some well-tested fertilizer, such as Mapes or other high-grade goods, the first year, which should be applied after the tree has started growth, say one-half pound to the tree, scattered around to the distance of 3 feet from the tree and well raked in. Then, if the ground is covered with some good mulching and kept clean, all early bearing fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc., may be brought to a bearing size and condition at the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a large percentage of potash should be used. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by bone-meal, ashes and cotton-seed meal, although care should be taken that no fertilizer should be used which has to undergo a heating process in the ground. Well-rotted manure and compost will greatly benefit trees for years.

CULTIVATION. The first two years we advocate clean cultivation. After the second year the grass may be allowed to grow after July, and be plowed under in the fall. This method will turn sufficient humus into the ground to keep the soil improving. Where crops are planted in the orchard, they are kept clean until this time. The only crops that we can recommend in orchard would be cotton and tobacco or truck gardening, when large quantities of fertilizers are used, so that the trees are not robbed.

INSECTS AND REMEDIES

No plant exists that does not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence all of our fruits and flowers are subject to attacks from insects and fungoids. The remedies here given are necessarily brief, but if properly and persistently applied they will in most cases prove effective.

Root-Knot. In treating on this microscopic insect, *Auguillula*, which has been so disastrous to the peach, fig, mulberry and Myrobalan plum, and some field-crops, we can suggest no remedy.

In planting trees of the above-named kinds, we recommend that they be put on new land as far as possible; but if obliged to plant in old land, holes should be dug to the depth of 3 feet, the soil for 18 inches from the surface being thrown on one side, the remainder on the other, then the top soil put in the bottom and the tree planted at the proper depth in the soil thrown from the bottom of the hole, well mixed with ashes, not allowing the roots to come in contact with the surface soil; then the surface soil should be hoed back for some distance from the tree, and wire-grass, turf or leaf-mold put in its place. Trees thus planted will do well. When practicable, we would advise planting in new land, as in new land there is no danger from this insect. This insect increases wonderfully in land planted to cow-peas or sweet potatoes, and these crops should not be planted among this class of trees.

Borer. This small white grub attacks trees at the crown. Their presence may be known by the gummy juice oozing out near the ground. Dig them out with a sharp knife, and remove all dead bark. As a preventive of further depredations, apply twice a year a quart of unleached ashes around the tree, or wash the tree with lye below the branches down as low as the wound ex-



Peach tree 30 months from planting.

tends. This is good for the tree, whether there is anything the matter with it or not.

Curculio. This is a small grayish brown beetle, that stings the plum and other stone fruits from the time they are formed until they are nearly grown. The beetle lays its egg in the puncture, and this egg hatches into a small white grub, that destroys the fruit. The most effective remedy known is to jar the tree with a padded mallet, after spreading a sheet under the tree to catch the beetles and affected fruit, which should be burned. Do this early in the morning every two or three days until the fruit is half grown. A spraying with Paris green or London purple is considered effective by many. This should be done once a week. A plan we practise is to keep hogs or geese in the orchard; they eat the wormy fruit as it falls.

Caterpillars. These are sometimes quite destructive if left alone, but by diligently removing the nests as fast as they appear, serious damage can be prevented.

Plant Lice. Spray with tobacco solution or kerosene emulsion.

Grape Mildew. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

SOLUTIONS

Tobacco Water. One pound of tobacco boiled in three gallons of water.

London Purple or Paris Green Solution. One pound of London purple or Paris green dissolved in 200 gallons of water. Add one gallon of lime water.

Bordeaux Mixture. One pound of sulphate of copper dissolved in one gallon of hot water; in another vessel slake one pound of rock lime in six quarts of cold water; when cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add two gallons of water before using.

Kerosene Emulsion. Four pounds of whale-oil soap dissolved in one gallon boiling water; add to this while hot, two gallons of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes the con-

sistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using.

MAKE FRIENDS

of your trees. Live in your orchard. Watch, love and nurse your trees. Then they will smile on you, and even blush when you look at them, and bow down to you and say, "Come and lift from us this burden of fruit; it is all yours—yours for the kind treatment you have given us."



NO INSECTS OR DISEASES IN OUR NURSERY OR ORCHARD—Read the Following:

Department of Biology and Horticulture

P. H. ROLFS, M. S., PROFESSOR

A. L. QUAINANCE, M. S., INSTRUCTOR

FLORIDA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION

Lake City, Florida, Aug. 5, 1897.

This is to Certify, that on the 29th and 30th days of July, 1897, the Nursery grounds of the Pomona Nursery, at Macclenny, Fla., were personally inspected by me, and the growing stock and Orchard trees were found to be free from San José scale, West India scale, Black Knot, and all other infectious pests, and is apparently healthy in every respect.

I am convinced that great care is taken in the use of measures to prevent the introduction of injurious insects or fungous diseases.

Botanist and Entomologist,
Fla. Agrl. Exp. Station.



Checking up in front of Office.

HAULING FRUIT.

The above is a common sight, during the fruit season, between our packing-house and the depot, and many times during the rush of the season we have had to have four wagons on the road, and upwards of 100 hands in our orchards and packing-houses.

The Following are Letters from Commission Men to Whom we have Shipped Largely

TAMPA, FLA., July 15, 1895.

Dear Sir: It has been a rainy, bad day; your Peaches not quite sold; are getting \$2.25 per carrier. Big receipts of Georgia Elbertas to-day selling at \$2. Your Peaches are very popular with the better class of people, and bring extreme prices.

Very truly yours,

FLORIDA AND CUBA PRODUCE CO.

75 SOUTH BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA., July 7, 1896.

Dear Sir: In reply will state that your Peaches are far superior in flavor and every particular to any Peach we have ever handled. The same day we received your last shipment, we received a fine shipment of Elberta Peaches from Fort Valley, Ga., which we had to sell for 75 cts. and \$1 per

crate, and yours for from \$1.25 to \$1.50. So you can see how they compare with other Peaches.

Yours truly,


WATERS & Co.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1896.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 15th received and noted. We are pleased to say that as a rule your Peaches were much better than any we handled this season. Some of them were extra fine, and we don't believe the quality can be improved on but very little, if at all. We would be pleased to know how our shipments averaged up with shipments to other markets at same time as to us.

Yours truly,

SOUTHERN FRUIT CO., W. H. MIXSON, *Manager*.



Pomona Nurseries

THE
GRIFFING BROTHERS
COMPANY
MACCLENNY, FLORIDA



Office and Commissary Building, showing partial
view of Packing Houses



A Glimpse of
the Interior of Office

1898

